

November 27, 1934

MISSOURI
PAPER CURRENCY ITEMS IN THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK COLLECTION

Pieces

- Jefferson City
- 6 The State of Missouri Notes. \$1, \$2, 1862; \$5, \$5,
\$10, \$20 - 1862
- 4 The State of Missouri Defense Bonds. \$1, \$3, \$4, \$4.50 -
186- blank
- 4 The State of Missouri Requisitions for Missouri Defense
Bonds. \$20, \$50, \$100, \$100 - 186-blank
- St. Louis
- 5 The Bank of Missouri \$1, \$10-1818; \$3, \$5-1817;
\$20-1819.
- Lexington
- 1 The Farmers Bank of Missouri \$50 - 18--blank.
- St. Louis
- 4 The Bank of St. Louis \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20 - 1817
- 1 The City of St. Louis \$1 - 1875
- 1 The Southern Bank of St. Louis \$5-1859
- 1 The Bank of St. Louis \$1 - 1861.
- 1 3rd National Bank of St. Louis, Cashier's Check. Pay to
order of H. Maill, Auditor. \$1 - 1907.
- St. Louis
- 1 The National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis, Cashier's Check.
Pay to the order of Jno. Smith or Bearer \$1-1907.
- Jefferson
- 1 The City of Jefferson \$1 - 1862.
- Palmyra
- 1 The Bank of the State of Missouri \$20 - 1852.
- Fayette
- 1 The Bank of the State of Missouri \$20, 1858.
- St. Louis
- 1 The Bank of the State of Missouri. \$50 - 1848.
The Mechanics Bank \$2 - 1861.
- Kansas City
- 2 The City of Kansas, City Warrants \$1, - 1871; \$2, - 1874.
- 3 Kansas City Clearing House Association Certificates \$2, \$5,
\$10 - 1907.
- 1 Kansas City Clearing House Association, Clearing House
Committee Certificate of Deposit - \$10,000, - 1907.
- St. Louis
- 1 St. Louis Clearing House Association, Loan Committee Certi-
ficate of Deposit \$10,000, - 19- blank.

Pieces St. Louis (Cont)

- 1 C. Rivers, Banker, 5¢, 1862.
- Glasgow
- 1 J. S. Thompson, Banker & Broker. 5¢, 1863.
- St. Joseph
- 1 Cor. oration of St. Joseph, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 184— Blank.
- 4 St. Joseph Clearing House Association Checks, \$1, \$2, \$5,
\$10, 1907.
- 1 St. Joseph Clearing House Certificate. \$1,000, 1907.
- 2 City of St. Joseph Warrant, \$1, 1882; \$1, 1882
- 1 The Western Bank of Missouri, \$10, 1852.
- 1 First National Bank, Cashier's Check \$1, 1907.
- 1 The Drivers and Merchant Bank, Cashier's Check \$5, 190—
Blank.
- St. Louis
- 3 3rd National Bank of St. Louis, Cashier's Checks. Pay
to the order of H. Hall, Auditor, \$1, \$5, \$10,
1907.
- Lexington
- 2 The Farmers Bank of Missouri \$1, \$2, 1862.
- St. Louis
- 2 The Merchants Bank of St. Louis \$5, \$10, - 1859.
- St. Charles
- 1 State of Missouri, \$1, - 1821.
- Sedalia
- 4 Citizens National Bank, Cashier's Checks. Pay to Bearer \$1,
\$2, \$5, \$10, 1907.
- 4 Sedalia Trust Company, Cashier's Checks - Pay to Bearer
\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, 1907.
- St. Louis
- 5 St. Louis Clearing House Association, Loan Committee,
Certificate of Deposit \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000,
\$20,000, \$50,000, 19— Blanks.
- 2 Bank of St. Louis \$1 1817, \$5, 1859.
- 1 City Treasury Warrant \$1, 1861
- 1 Peoples Savings Institution, 5¢, 1862
- St. Joseph
- 1 Western Bank of Missouri \$2, 1861
- 5 Merchants Bank, Cashier's Checks \$1, \$2 - Oct. 21, 1907;
\$1, \$2, - Nov. 1907; \$5 - Dec. 1907. Payable thru
St. Joseph Clearing House only. Cancelled.
- Jefferson City
- 1 State of Missouri, Certificate of indebtedness \$78 - 1874.
(mutilated)

List of
Missouri Currency
not in my
collection

Louisiana Territory

Bank of St Louis

25¢

2.00

1.00

Post Note - Proof

Pictorial in Mo Hist Series

Mo Hist Soc.
Chase Nat Bk
~~Chase Nat Bk~~ 1921
Western hist

Bank of Missouri

25¢

\$50.00

Mo Hist

Mo Hist

Missouri Exchange Bank.

12½¢

Post Note - Cardboard proof - unsigned
\$5.00 Cardboard proof - unsigned

Mo Hist Soc

Mo Hist Soc

Mo Hist Soc

H Pearson & Co 172/17 St Louis

75¢

Rothacker

St Louis Ill. Team Boat Ferry Co

75¢

A.B. Davis & Lee Hewitt.

Shade & Asche

12½¢

Mrs Vaughan

Loan office Certificates 1821

\$3.00

5.00

Statutes redemption
Statutes etc.

Bank of the United States

Illinois Savings Bank at St. L.

\$5.00

Law suit 4 Mo 572

City of St Louis 1872

~~\$1.00~~

5.00

5.00

Jefferson City 1842 (Feb 24)

\$1.00

Boonville

1.00

2.00

3.00

County Court of

St Louis County 1841

1.00

2.00

3.00

Jefferson Enquirer newspaper

St Louis Republican newspaper

Missouri Sentinel newspaper

E. W. Clarke & Bros

Lucas & Simonds

\$1.00

St Louis Republican

Morton Lucas

St Louis Branches Co

\$1.00

2.00

3.00

Page & Bacon

\$1, 3, 5

Tom & Smith - Lalla & Lilla

" "

" "

Law suit 19 Mo 213.

Mechanics Bank

#1 Green + black

~~200~~ 300, 500, 1000, 5000, 10000, 50000

Calfee
Wisner list + Chase collection
Wisner list

Mechanics Bank #10, 50, 100

Bank of the State of Mo #100

Bank of St Louis #50 #50 #100 #500

Farmers Bank of Mo #50

Southern Bank of St Louis

#500 St Louis branch

Wisner list

Wisner list

Wisner list

Maurice A Walker
4007 Shenandoah

J Kildebride & Co, Columbia Mo. 10¢, 15¢, 25¢, 50¢

Julius Guttag

Peoples Savings

5¢

Chase Nat Bk

C Rivers

5¢

Chase Nat Bk

J.S. Thomson, Glasgow

5¢ unsigned

Chase Nat Bank

10¢ signed

Mo State Capital Museum

25¢ unsigned

Julius Guttag

Jefferson City Mo

Chase National Bank

#100

Clarksville Prairieville & Paynesville Road Company (1862) 15¢

5¢

Mo Historical

City of Pullen

25¢

specimen

~~City of Pullen 50¢~~

Julius Guttag

City of Columbia

50¢

specimen

Julius Guttag

City of Louisiana 1862

50¢

Bushnell
noted - after from

(1862) #50, #10, #20
Union Military Bond (1863)

3, 5, 10, 20

Union Military Bond (1865)

3 5 10 20 50

American Iron Mountain Company

10¢

~~Matt~~ - Boatman

Iron Mountain Company

10¢

Meramac Iron Works

5¢ 10¢ 25¢ 50¢

No Dist.

Muller & Son

Kansas City City Warrant

Payable to Bearer

\$1⁰⁰

J. & Eagle
Kansas City

Mechanics American National Bank, 1907 John Smith checks

\$1⁰⁰

5⁰⁰

10⁰⁰

Calder

Mentioned in letter at 10% historical

Mentioned in letter at 10% dist

St Joseph Clearing House Assn

\$1⁰⁰

2⁰⁰

5⁰⁰

10⁰⁰

Chase Nat Bk

Chase Nat Bk

Chase Nat Bk

Chase Nat Bk

Chase

Chase

Adelia Trust Co 1⁰⁰, 2⁰⁰, 5⁰⁰, 10⁰⁰

Citizens Nat Bk, Adelia 1⁰⁰, 2⁰⁰, 5⁰⁰, 10⁰⁰

Lawrence & Merchants Bank, St Joseph 5⁰⁰

First Nat Bk of Buchanan County St Joseph 1⁰⁰

Merchants Nat Bk St Joseph 1⁰⁰, 5⁰⁰, 10⁰⁰

Chase

Joe Run head Co

\$1⁰⁰

- mentioned in letter
from Vernon
of June 1882.

1933

Mercantile Commerce B & Co	5,10,20	all destroyed
St Joseph Clearing House Bk	1,5,10	all destroyed
Mississippi Valley Bk	5,10,20	all destroyed

Rayville Mo 1937 Centennial wooden money 5,10,25 &

Rubber Cards

- Boughton & Miller Kansas City
 S W Bailey Cash house, St Joseph
 ✓ Friedenwald & Co. Clothiers, STL.
 ✓ Goshyart & K. Stone Mfg Co STL
 ✓ W. Leopold & Co. STL
 ✓ Platt and Thornburgh, Druggists STL
 ✓ R H Hugga Trunkies STL
 F M Calhoun Ticket Agent STL
 L C Janssen & Co STL
 Euro Sander & Co STL

Brass Shell Cases

	<u>Balance</u>
Buck & Wright, STL	\$1 ⁰⁰ on hand
Charter Oak Store STL	\$1 ⁰⁰
Charter Oak Store STL	Looking down
C. Smith, Sedalia	\$10 ⁰⁰ 00
Thos Connelly & Co St Joseph	20 ⁰⁰
Thos Connelly & Co St Joseph	1 ⁰⁰
W Fleckle Dry Goods STL	10 ⁰⁰
Thos. Haikmeyer STL	20 ⁰⁰
L A Rickman Trunk STL	20 ⁰⁰
Wm. Reuben Clothing	\$1 ⁰⁰
Plant & Rose & Co Dry Goods STL	20 ⁰⁰
Subby Dry Goods STL	\$1 ⁰⁰
Walter Simmons & Co STL	\$1 ⁰⁰
Dry Coat STL	Looking down

MISSOURI PAPER MONEY OTHER THAN
AUTHORIZED NOTES ISSUED BY STATE CHARTERED BANKS.

Compiled by Eric P. Newman

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>DENOMINATION</u>
1800 - 1806	"Bons" - Circulating St. Louis <i>Merchants Notes Payable in</i> Furs and Pelts <i>or at peltry prices</i>	Various
Dec. 25, 1816	"Wild Cat Money" - Bounty Certificate for Killing Wild Cat, Wolves and Panthers	50¢, \$1, \$2.
Dec. 2, 1817	H. Pearson & Co. St. Louis Bearer Note	75¢
1818 - 1820	"Post Notes" - Land Office Notes issued by St. Louis Postmaster <i>Aaron Crane</i>	25¢, 50¢, 75¢, 50¢.
Oct 1, 1819	<i>Missouri</i> Exchange Bank, <i>at</i> W. W. O'Hara & Co., St. Louis 1818 Missouri Exchange Bank, St. Louis	25¢, 50¢, 75¢, 50¢. 25¢, 50¢, 75¢, 50¢.
Dec. 12, 1820	State of Missouri Interest Bearing Treasury Warrants	\$1, \$3, \$5, \$10
June 27, 1821	Missouri Loan Office Certificates, St. Charles	\$1, \$3, \$5, \$10
Feb. 11, 1825	County Treasury Warrants, (all counties)	50¢, \$1, \$2, various
1827	Bank of the United States, St. Louis Branch	\$5, \$10
July 25, 1836	Illinois Savings Bank at St. Louis	\$5
Aug. 12, 1842	City of St. Louis, <i>Advances</i> Warrants	\$1, \$5, \$10.
1843	City of St. Joseph	10¢
Jan. 1, 1852	Page & Bacon Banking House, St. Louis	\$1, \$2, \$3, \$5
1862	<i>City of Rolla, Mo</i>	<i>25¢</i>
Nov 18, 1862	<i>City of Palmyra, Mo</i>	<i>50¢</i>
Nov 10, 1862	<i>J. Kirkbride & Co, Columbia, Mo</i>	<i>5¢, 10¢, 15¢, 20¢, 25¢</i>
Nov 10, 1862	<i>City of Columbia, Missouri</i>	<i>50¢</i>
June 1, 1861	City of St. Louis, Treasury Warrants	\$1, \$3, \$5
Nov. 5, 1861	Missouri Defense Bonds (unissued)	\$1, \$3, \$4, \$4.50
Nov. 5, 1861	Requisitions for Missouri Defense Bonds (unissued)	\$20, \$50, \$100
Jan. 1, 1862	State of Missouri Interest Bearing Confederate Notes	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$5, \$10, \$20
Oct. 6, 1862	City of Mexico, Promissory Note	25¢
Nov. 15, 1862	Peoples Savings Institution	5¢, 25¢
Dec. 15, 1862	City of Louisiana, Promissory Note <i>City Treasury Warrant</i>	5¢
1862	City of Jefferson, Promissory Note	\$1
Dec 15, 1862	C. Rivers, Banker, St. Louis <i>Corner of 3rd & Pine St</i>	5¢, 10¢
1862?	Merchant & Beazley, Brunswick	25¢
Jan 1, 1863	J. S. Thompson, Banker & Broker, <i>Glasgow, M.</i>	5¢
March 2, 1863	Union Military Bonds (First Issue)	\$1, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20
February 1, 1863	Union Military Bonds (Second Issue)	\$1, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50
Nov 1, 1862	<i>Clarksville, Fairiesville & Fayesville Road Company</i> <i>Clarksville, Mo (Train)</i>	<i>5¢</i>
Feb. 1, 1869	Meramec Iron Works, Signed by Wm. James, payable in Merchandise	5¢, 10¢ 25¢ 50¢
- (1870)	St. Louis Omaha Co.	25¢, 50¢
1871-1874	Ozark Iron Company's Store, payable in Merchandise	25¢ \$1.00
Nov. 1, 1873	City of Kansas, Treasury Warrants	\$1, \$2
Mar. 19, 1874	"Brownbacks", City of St. Louis, Treasury Warrants	\$1 \$2 \$3
1873-1874	Enrolled Missouri Militia Promissory Certificates	Various
1882	Clear Water Lumber Co., Clear Water, Gads Hill <i>payable in Merchandise</i>	50¢, \$1, \$2
Jan 29, 1887	City of St. Joseph, Treasury Warrant	\$1
1869	<i>Iron Mountain Co, Payable in merchandise, Iron Mountain Mo</i>	<i>10¢</i>
18 -	<i>American Iron Mountain Co Payable in Merch</i> " " "	<i>10¢</i>
May 1, 1874	<i>Le Gendre Mines</i>	<i>50¢</i>
	<i>City of Louisiana</i>	<i>1.00</i>

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>DENOMINATIONS</u>
1907	Third National Bank, St. Louis	\$1, \$5, \$10
1907	National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis	\$1, \$5, \$10
1907	Mechanics American National Bank, St. Louis	\$1, \$5, \$10
1907	Kansas City Clearing House Certificates	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10
1907	St. Joseph Clearing House Certificates	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10
1907	Drivers & Merchants Bank, St. Joseph	\$5.
1907	Merchants Bank, St. Joseph	\$1, \$2, \$5
1907	Citizens National Bank, Sedalia	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10
1907	Sedalia Trust Co., Sedalia	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10
1907	<i>Mississippi River & Bonne Terre R.R. Co</i>	<i>\$1.00</i>
1907	<i>Loc Run Lead Co</i>	
Dec.17,1932	B. F. Carney, Crane, Mo., Promissory Note	\$1
1933	City of Sedalia Cooperative Currency	\$1
Mar.10,1933	First National Bank in St. Louis	\$1, \$5, \$10, \$20
Mar.10,1933	Boatmens National Bank, St. Louis	\$1, \$5, \$10, \$20
Mar.10,1933	Mercantile Commerce Bank & Trust Co., St. Louis	\$1, \$5, \$10, \$20
Mar.10,1933	Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis	\$1, \$5, \$10, \$20
Mar.10,1933	Kansas City Clearing House Certificates	\$1, \$5, \$10
Mar.10,1933	St. Joseph Clearing House Certificates	\$1, \$5, \$10
June 18, 1935	Mark Twain Centennial Wooden Money	5¢, 10¢, 25¢
1933	<i>Mound City Chamber of Commerce, Mound City</i>	<i>50¢, \$1.00</i>
	<i>Ozark Festival Wooden Money</i>	<i>5¢, 10¢, 25¢</i>

City of St Joseph Treasury Warrant 1882 \$1⁰⁰
State of Missouri Certificate for Enrolled Mo Militia payments
act of March 19, 1874 Sept 3, 1874 (various dates + amounts)

Ozark Iron Company's Store Scrip Payable in Merchandise \$1⁰⁰ 25¢
Clear Water Lumber Co. Clear Water, Tado Hill 1874 50¢ \$1⁰⁰
City of Louisiana May 1, 1874 \$1⁰⁰ 3⁰⁰ \$1⁰⁰
City of St Louis Nov 1, 1873 Brownbacks \$2⁰⁰ 3⁰⁰ \$1⁰⁰
City of Kansas Mo Treasury Warrants 1871-74 \$1 2¢
Meramec Iron Works 2/1/69 Wm James 50¢ 10¢ 25¢ 50¢ \$1, 2, 3, 5
Payable in store merchandise -
St Louis Omnibus Co (no data) \$1, 2, 3
City of Louisiana Dec 15, 1862 5¢
Merchant & Beazley Due the Bear, Twenty five cents
no date or place (Probably Brunswick Mo 1862) 25¢
City of Mexico, Mo Oct 6, 1862 25¢
Peoples Savings Institution Nov 15, 1862 5¢ 25¢
Jefferson City Mo 1862 \$1⁰⁰
C. Rivers Banker St Louis 1862 5¢
J. S. Thompson Banker & Broker 1863 5¢
Union Military Bonds \$9/63 \$1, 3, 5, 10, 20
issued & redeemed
State of Missouri Mo. on date Notes See Bradsher 1235, 1020
issued and not redeemed
Missouri Defence Bonds act of Nov 1861 See Bradsher 134 4 1/2 10 & 100
unissued
Regulations for Mo Defence Bonds
City of St Louis Treasury Warrant Jun 1, 1861 \$1⁰⁰ 2⁰⁰ 3⁰⁰
Page & Bacon Banking House 1/1/52 \$1⁰⁰ 2⁰⁰ 3⁰⁰
Corporation of St Joseph 184- \$1⁰⁰ 2⁰⁰ 3⁰⁰
City of St Louis Treasury Warrants Aug 12, 1842 \$1, \$5 \$10
Illinois Savings Bank at St Louis 7/25/36 \$5
County of St Louis Treasury Warrants
all counties given power of issue by act of 2/4/25 50¢ 2⁰⁰ various denominations
Missouri Loan Office Certificate, St Charles 4/27/21 \$1, \$3, \$5, 10 12 1/2 25 50¢
Bank of the United States St Louis Branch (1821) \$5
State of Missouri interest bearing warrants 11/14/20 \$1, 3, 5, 10 -
H. Pearson & Co Dec 2, 1817 15¢
Missouri Exchange Bank \$5, Bank \$5
Post Office, Land Office Notes, St Louis 25¢, 50¢ 15¢
Wild cat bounty certificates act of 12/23/16 50¢, \$1⁰⁰, 2⁰⁰ various
Exchange Bank of W. M. O'Hara & Co St Louis 1817 2⁰⁰
"Bonds" circulating in Arkansas reports for same place + times

June 18 20, 1935 Mark Twain Centennial Wooden Nickels 1 2 5
Printed on cigar box wood (2 1/2 x 1) black green red

B.F. Carney Crane Mo. Note secured by real estate collateral #100
City of Sedalia Cooperative Currency 1933 with 5 x stamp offered by each creditor #1.00
March 10, 1933

Kansas City Clearing House \$1, 5, 10
St Joseph Clearing House 1 5 10
First National Bank in Kansas 1 5 10 20
Missouri National Bank in St Louis 1 5 10 20
Missouri National Bank & Trust Co. St. L. 1 5 10 20 (destroyed)
Mississippi Valley Trust Co 1 5 10 20 (ul 5.10, 20 destroyed)

1907

First National Bank of St Louis 1 5 10
National Bank of Commerce St. L. 1 5 10
Mechanics American National Bank St. L. 1 5 10
Kansas City Clearing House Assn Certs 1, 2, 5, 10
St Joseph Clearing House Assn Cashiers Checks 1, 2, 5, 10
The Grocers & Merchant Bank Cashiers Check 190 - 5 unissued
Merchants Bank 1 2 5 various notes 1907
Citizens National Bank, Sedalia 1 2, 5, 10 Pay to bearer
Sedalia Trust Company 1, 2, 5, 10 " " "
St Louis Clearing House Assn
Loan Committee Cert of Deposit 19- \$1,000 5000 10,000
20,000 50,000
K.C. Clear House Assn, Clear House Cert of Dep 1907 10,000
St Joseph Cl House Cert 1907 1000

Radio Station WIL
Sunday, August 13, 1939
8:15 PM
Eric P. Newman

Recently a piece of paper money of excessive rarity and unusual local interest has been acquired by a St. Louis collector. It is a \$10 United States Demand note, dated August 10, 1861, payable by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at St. Louis. So far as can now be determined, there appear to be only two others like it in existence. The history of these Demand notes easily explains their scarcity and shows how an item may become rare even though a tremendous quantity were originally issued.

As you all know, the United States did not issue any paper currency prior to the Civil War because it was thought that the Constitution prohibited the issuance of paper currency by the Federal Government. At the time when Fort Sumpter was fired upon, in April of 1861, the United States was financing its activities by the issue of bonds which were selling at approximately 94 cents on the dollar. The commencement of the Civil War dropped the government bond market to 63 cents on the dollar, making it very burdensome for the government to float bond issues which were to be redeemed at par in gold. The Civil War caused the public to hoard gold and silver and to discount state bank notes heavily, leaving the country without an adequate and acceptable currency. The Federal Government, using its emergency war powers, planned to provide a federal paper currency.

By Acts of July 17, 1861 and August 5, 1861, Congress authorized the issuance of \$60,000,000 in Demand notes, one of which I am speaking today. These notes bore no interest and were not made legal tender. There were issued in denominations of \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$20.00 and were merely promises of the United States Government to pay on demand the amount of the note. The government used the Demand notes to pay government employees, soldiers and in buying supplies. In order to make these demand notes have value, Congress made them receivable in payment of all public dues. This meant that the United States Government would accept Demand notes in payment of excises, customs duties and other federal taxes. The demand notes were made payable in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Cincinnati, but there was no gold to redeem them. General Scott issued a circular on September 3, 1861, announcing to the army that Demand notes were as good as gold in all banks and government offices, and were very convenient to send home to their family.

After a great many Demand notes were in circulation, specie payments were suspended by banks throughout the country, on December 28, 1861, and paper money of any sort, under those conditions, was very undesirable. However, it was well recognized that importers could use Demand notes to discharge customs duties which ordinarily had to be paid in gold, since Demand notes were receivable for all monies due the government. Thus Demand notes did not depreciate in value.

Further need of a currency that would stay in circulation without discount prompted the government to issue the famous greenbacks or Treasury notes early in 1862. Congress made greenbacks legal tender and therefore they had to be accepted at par in payment of any obligation in dollars. The greenbacks were receivable for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. The Demand notes did not have legal tender quality but were, fortunately, for their holders, receivable for duties on imports. The Demand notes in appearance were almost identical with the greenbacks of the same denomination, but circumstances soon taught merchants that the Demand notes had a much greater value. In 1863 the greenbacks fell in value to 75 cents on the dollar in gold, and in 1864 to less than 40 cents on the dollar in gold, permitting a person to be able to purchase over \$2.50 in paper currency for \$1 in gold coin. The Demand notes, however, remained on a par with gold, since they could be used in place of gold in payment of custom duties. It is no wonder, therefore, that when in 1863 a \$10 Demand note was worth \$15 in greenbacks, Demand notes quickly disappeared from circulation on being used in place of gold to discharge customs duties. Of the \$400,000,000 in Demand notes which were issued, only \$172,000 were outstanding at the close of the Civil War - less than 1% of the original issue. The greenback currency which could not be used to pay customs duties did not get back to a parity with gold until 1879,

Today there are only \$51,000 in demand notes which have not been returned to the Treasury of the United States. A great portion of these were probably destroyed in the possession of soldiers during the Civil War, leaving only a few in the hands of collectors. Of the five cities where Demand notes were payable the St. Louis and Cincinnati notes are by far the rarest. The St. Louis \$10.00 Demand note about which I speak is in the best condition of the three known and, therefore, an item which properly stands among great rarities in numismatics. If any of you find one, it will be well worth your while.

1989 loaned to Mo Hall

1989

Returned

Don pour Cent Vingt Cinq piastres, quatrevingt sols et dix deniers
arg^t Courrant qui se payera al'ordre de Mr. Antoine Soulard
Négociant pour apais d'arpentage a mes terres; St. Louis 17
juin 1804.

xx125pxx85xxx10xxd

J^h Horttiz

Good for one hundred twenty five piastres eighty-five sols and ten
deniers current money which I will pay to the order of Mr. Antoine
Soulard according to law as part of surveying my lands, St. Louis
17 June 1804.

xx125pxx85xxx10xxd

J^h Horttiz

12-38 850-
Dans le Cours du mois de may prochain je payerai a l'ordre de
mon^r Bap^{te} Lebeau deux Cents piastres, argent. et douze piastres pour
pour autant qu'il m'a prêté St. Louis, 6, aoust 1806.

j^h Hortiz =

In the currency of the month of next May I will pay to the order of
Monsignor Baptiste Lebeau two hundred piastres current money and twelve
piastres in hard money for as much as was loaned to me, St. Louis 6 August
1806.

j^h Hortiz

I will pay to the order of Mr. Rufus Easton the sum of Fifty Piastres in skins at the rate of three pounds per piastre for his trouble in the litigation against Mr. Maclalen after the final judgment of the Supreme Court, St. Louis 3 July 1807.

j. h. Hottiz

Good for one hundred twenty-five piastres eighty-five sols and ten deniers
current money which I will pay to the order of Mr Antoine Soulard
according to law as part of surveying my lands, St. Louis 17 June 1804.

xx125p855xxx10xxd

Joseph Hortiz

The \$ sign on the back is
peculiar and unusual but
shows the two diagonals.

P. Chouteau Fils

Sam Solomon (witness)

William Clark (payee)
Missouri Fur Co.

I will pay to the order of Mr. Chouteau in the currency of next October the sum of seventy-three piastres in current money - for as much as I obligated myself to pay for the balance of an account of Mr. George Crump -
St. Louis 5 September 1805.

Andrew McQuitty

Jas Cochran
Witness

St Louis 2 June 1813

Je certifie que ^{Madame Veuve} M^{me} Vre Liberge a payé
à la Succession de feu Joseph Robidoux pour
François Honoré son ^{gendre} gendre vingt une piastres & cinq
sols & pour François son ^{fils} fils - trente sept
piastres Soixante & quinze sols.

En foi de quoi Je lui ai remis le présent
pour lui servir au ^{besoin} besoin -

Aug Chouteau.

St Louis 2 June 1813

I certify that Madame Widow Liberge has paid to the estate of
Joseph Robidoux for Francis Honoré her son-in-law 21 ^{dollars} piastres 5 ^{cents} sols
& for Francis her son 37 ^{dollars} piastres 75 ^{cents} sols. In testimony whereof I have
written this for her use in need.

Auguste Chouteau

P.S

sols is used as cents. Note & sign
Piastres used as dollars

June 3, 1767 draft for £ 75 Pennsylvania Money of Account
drawn at Fort Chartres, (Illinois) by Matthew Clarkson and
John Jennings on Baynton, Wharton & Morgan in Philadelphia.

Translation help from WO 1 9947

Messieurs Jean Pierre el Ganichon D^{ven}
a Chouteau Cegui sui Saxon

^{400 pounds of Sugar}
400^l de Sucre a 40^s ^{400 x 40} 800^s

^{Barrel of Coffee}
N^o 7- 1. Baril de Caf^e 227^l 4^l 26^l tare
21 1. J. 186 19 tare

413 45 OK addition
tare 45

^{368 x 50}

368^l net a 30^s 920

^{5. bushels 1/5 of}
B. 1/5 de Caf^e 500^s 2600
^{Tafia (Rum)}

⁵
B. and de Brayford 4320^s

45 45

^{Handkerchief}
1. Mouchoir Bernagord 10

4365

^{2187 10}
^{1093 10}
Egal En belletins 4376
Pours Recueils Pour Billet 2188^s

Donc Aequi En Pour Billet payable on
arriv^e prochain J^r Louis des Theron 10 mai 1796
Aug^{te} l'ave

Messrs Jean Pierre & Ganichon
de Chouteau to whom was Debtors

Messieurs Jean Pierre et garnichon D^{un}
 a Chouteau Ce qui fut Savoir

400^l de Sucre a 40/

800^l

N^o 7- 1. Baril de Caf^e 227^l 4^l - 26

21 1. J

186 17

413 45

368^l net a 50/ 920

1/2 qu^{ee} 1/2 de Caf^e 500 2600

5. and de Bayford 4320

1. Mouchair Bernagord 4365

2187 10
 1093 10

Egal En S^{er}ti^{er} 4376 Engr^{er}
 2185

Donc Aequi En Pour Billet payable on
 avril prochain P^r Louis des Menes 10 mai 1795
 Aug. Bernagord

croix possesses at this time, to whom the whole belongs, having acquired and settled it for cash with the deceased Alexander Langlois, her husband.

On the 27th of August, 1770, Lieutenant-Governor Don Pedro Piernas, the first Spanish Governor in St. Louis, banished for ten years from the Spanish settlements, on attain and conviction of using seditious language, disturbing the peace, and acting in contempt and derision of the ordinances of the king, a certain Aimable Letourneau, a Canadian. The offense, according to the record, was very trivial, and did not merit such a heavy penalty. Letourneau had simply talked at the church porch, derisively commenting on an ordinance laying an excise-tax on provisions. He declared that he said no more than that, if all the young men were like him, "they would not work for forty sous a day in peltres." However, his banishment did not need to drive him any farther than Cahokia or Kaskaskia, so it did not amount to much. Letourneau's name is introduced here because he was a Canadian *voyageur* in St. Louis in 1764, and most probably one of Chouteau's boatmen.

Paul Kiergereau was a resident of Fort Chartres in January, 1764, at which time he took an inventory of the effects of Alexander Thomas Laville, shoemaker, lately deceased, whose widow, Josepha Quevado, was about to contract a second marriage with Claude Tinon. The Tinons moved to St. Louis, as also did another of the appraisers, Pierre Montarvy, whose wife (Marie Duchamin) was some years later (in 1779) a party to a suit for slander. A sister of Paul Kiergereau's married Pierre Chouteau, younger brother of Auguste, and some of their descendants are still living in St. Louis.

The following are some memoranda from the marriage contracts in the Archives: *Kiercereau, Paul*, of age, born in New Orleans, son of Gregoire Kiercereau, deceased, and of Gillette Le Bourse, father and mother, and Marie Josephe Michel (*dit* Tayon), aged eighteen years, daughter of Joseph Michel and Marie Louise Bosset, his wife, her father and mother, here present, at the house of the said Joseph Michel, *dit* Tayon, post St. Louis, May 10, 1766.

Kiercereau, Gregoire, aged twenty-two years, born at Fort Chartres, Ill., son of Reynaldo Kiercereau and Marie Magdaline Robillard, father and mother, and Magdalina St. François, aged eighteen, daughter of Antoine St. François and Carlotta Larche, all here present, Aug. 26, 1774.

St. François, Antoine, son of Joseph St. François and Charlotte Lemaistre, of St. Joseph, Canada, and Charlotte Larcheveque, daughter of Augustin Larcheveque and Marie Madeline Reaume, Quebec, Canada,

were married at the post of Rivière St. Joseph, Canada, Aug. 19, 1754. These were the parents of the young lady married to Kiercereau above.

Jean Baptiste Becquet, the blacksmith, mentioned above as having married Dodier's daughter, was the first owner of the southeast quarter of Block 36, upon which he had built a small house of posts for his residence and a blacksmith-shop, immediately after he came over, in 1764. In this house he died in 1796, October, leaving three children,—Margaret Marianne, then the wife of Joseph Alvarez Hortiz; Marie, wife of Louis Barada; and Gabriel Becquet, his only son, married to Louise St. François. These relinquished to their uncle, Pierre Becquet, brother of their father, in conformity to his desire, the property at the northwest corner of Main and Myrtle Streets, Nov. 18, 1796. Pierre Becquet, their uncle, sold it to Joseph A. Hortiz, Dec. 28, 1799, and Hortiz and wife to William Hebert Lecompte, June 9, 1807, who bought it for a gift to his niece, Rosalie, wife of John B. D. Belcour, Nov. 11, 1807. (Of course Hortiz was not living in this house at the period of death, in 1808).

Joseph Alvarez Hortiz was the son of Francisco Alvarez and Bernarda Hortiz, born in the town of Lienira, province of Estremadura, Spain, in 1753. He was married to Marguerite Marianne Becquet, born at Fort Chartres, Ill., daughter of John B. Becquet and wife, Marie Françoise Dodier, Jan. 27, 1786. He was twenty-seven and she seventeen years of age (was but fifty-five when he died, in 1808). He was private in the Spanish service when he came up to St. Louis, after the Spanish authority had been established here in 1770. He afterwards rose to the rank of sergeant (which in subsequent years in some of the translations was corrupted into "surgeon," which he never was nor claimed to be). Having had some education in his youth, and been long a military attaché at the Government House, he eventually became the secretary of the two last Spanish Governors, Trudeau and Delassus, and had charge of the public archives for a number of years down to the date of the transfer in 1804. Two months after his marriage he purchased from Jacques Noisé Labbé the lot at the northwest corner of Main and Spruce, March 13, 1780. Here he lived for about six years, and sold it to Silvestre Labbadie, Sr., Jan. 15, 1786. He then bought the south half of Block 2, with an old house. On this lot he built a new house of upright posts, kitchen, stable, etc., and lived here until March, 1802, when he sold it to John Baptiste Lebeau, one of his sons-in-law, whose widow was afterwards the wife of André Landreville.

Je promets & m'oblige de faire à l'ordre de Mr. Loisel
une douzaine de Cuillere d'argent en me fournissant
La matiere, & Cella pour payement Recue de mon dit
Mr. Loisel, les quel Cuillere je fere a son
gout, faitte & parfaite, St. Louis le 23^{me} ^{Oct} 1800
Louis Robitaille

ST. LOUIS PROMISSORY NOTE PAYABLE IN LEOB

Je promets & m'oblige de faire a l'ordre de Mr. Loisel une douzaine de Cuillere
D'argent en me fournissent La matiere, & Cella pour payement Recue de mon dit
Sr. Loisel, les quel Cuillere je fere a son gout faitte & parfaite, St. Louis
le 23^{me} 8bre 1800. Louis Robitaille
I promise and obligate myself to make at the request of Mr. Loisel one dozen -
silver spoons on furnishing me the material and this for payment received at
my request from Sr. Loisel which spoons I will make to his taste complete and
perfect, St. Louis the 23rd of October, 1800. Louis Robitaille

Je promets & m'oblige de faire a l'ordre de Mr. Loisel
une Douzenne de Cuillere D'argent en me fournissant
La matiere, & Cella pour payement Recue de mon
dit Sr. Loisel, les quel Cuillere je fere a son
gout faitte & parfaite, St. Louis le 23me 8bre
1800.
Louis Robitaille

ST. LOUIS PROMISSORY NOTE PAYABLE IN LEBON

Je promets & m'oblige de faire a l'ordre de Mr. Loisel une Douzenne de Cuillere
D'argent en me fournissant La matiere, & Cella pour payement Recue de mon dit
Sr. Loisel, les quel Cuillere je fere a son gout faitte & parfaite, St. Louis
le 23me 8bre 1800. Louis Robitaille

I promise and obligate myself to make at the request of Mr. Loisel one dozen -
silver spoons on furnishing me the material and this for payment received at
my request from Sr. Loisel which spoons I will make to his taste complete and
perfect, St. Louis the 23rd of October, 1800. Louis Robitaille

Je promets & m'oblige de faire à l'ordre de M^r Loisel
une douzaine de Cuillères D'argent en me fournissant
la matière, & cela pour paiement Recu de mon
dit Sr. Loisel, les quel Cuillères je fere a son
faite. Laite & parfaite, le Louis le 23^{me} 8bre 1800.
Louis Robitaille

ST. LOUIS PROMISSORY NOTE PAID IN LAW

Je promets & m'oblige de faire à l'ordre de Sr. Loisel une douzaine de Cuillères
D'argent en me fournissant la matière, & cela pour paiement Recu de mon dit
Sr. Loisel, les quel Cuillères je fere a son point faite & parfaite, le Louis
le 23^{me} 8bre 1800. Louis Robitaille
I promise and obligate myself to make at the request of Sr. Loisel of the dozen
silver spoons on furnishing me the material and this promise is confirmed at
my request from Sr. Loisel which spoons I will make to his order complete and
perfect, St. Louis, the 23rd of October, 1800. Louis Robitaille

Je f'ayuré à l'ordre de M^r Auguste Chouteau la
n 12. + 1.

I promise and obligate myself to make at the request of Mr. Loisel one dozen silver spoons on furnishing me the material and this for payment received at my request from Mr. Loisel which spoons I will make to his taste complete and perfect, St. Louis the 23rd of October, 1800.

Louis Robitaille

Robitaille

earliest silversmith
in Missouri area

perhaps in ~~Miss~~

Upper Louisiana
Territory

Carl S. Ekberg wrote

Colonial St. Genevieve 1996

p. 313

"By the mid-1790s St. Genevieve boasted two gold/silversmiths, Louis Coyteux and Louis Robitaille."

p. 371

In 1802 an American, Andrew Gibson, was arrested and incarcerated on charges that he had asked Louis Robitaille, a goldsmith in St. Genevieve, to make him a mold for counterfeiting Spanish piastres.

Je promets & m'oblige de faire à l'ordre de Mr. Loisel
une Douzenne De Cuillere D'argent en me fournissant
La matiere, & Cella pour payement Recue de mon
dit Sr. Loisel, les quel Cuillere je fere à son
gout, faitte & parfaite, St. Louis le 23^{me} ^{Oct} 1800
Louis Robitaille

ST. LOUIS PROMISSORY NOTE PAYABLE IN LABOR

Je promets & m'oblige de faire à l'ordre de Mr. Loisel une Douzenne de Cuillere
D'argent en me fournissant La matiere, & Cella pour payement Recue de mon dit
Sr. Loisel, les quel Cuillere je fere à son gout faitte & parfaite, St. Louis
le 23^{me} Octobre 1800.

I promise and obligate myself to make at the request of Mr. Loisel one dozen
silver spoons on furnishing me the material and this for payment received at
my request from Sr. Loisel which spoons I will make to his taste complete and
perfect, St. Louis the 23rd of October, 1800.

Louis Robitaille

On leant to Mr. Hual

See

Returned

1989

HN unidentified

location unidentified

Mark: script HN (in irregular rectangle)

(a) Brooch with raised center having ovals on out side edge with triangles, roulette wheel engraving [NGC].

HP HENRI POLONCEAU (1766-1828)

Montreal, P.Q.

Mark: HP (in rectangle with pointed corners) MONTREAL (in a rectangle with well spaced letters)

HS unidentified

location unidentified

Two, 3" oval pendants, one brass and one another alloy, die struck from the same mold having a conjoined HB with a swimming beaver underneath (top half) [NGC]; same pendant in silver.

HS unidentified

York (Toronto), Upper Canada (1839-67) Mark: HS (in rectangle), YORK above UC (in scalloped cartouche) and a lion passant (in cartouche) Ontario was known as Upper Canada from 1839-1867. They were supposedly made in graduated sizes. (a) Beaver effigy, length: 2 1/2", cast [OHS, Piqua]. Numerous large cast beavers are known in pewter, bearing different maker's initials. Winterthur has analyzed a pewter beaver (marked MC and York UC) which showed an unusual alloy not typical of the period.

HS HARMANUS SCHUYLER (1727-1796)

Albany, NY

Mark: unidentified

Sir William Johnson paid him "for Silver works £3.15.0."⁴⁹ Schuyler might have been a merchant rather than a silversmith.

IA JOHN ADAM (1775-1848)

Alexandria, VA 1796-1848, Georgetown, VA 1801.

Mark: I*ADAM (Roman capitals in rectangle), well spaced letters.

(a) Gorget [MESDA].

IA JEAN-NICOLAS AMIOT (1750-1821)

Quebec, P.Q.

Mark: IA (in irregular rectangle)

Older brother of Laurent Amiot, and the founder of a 135 year old firm; apprenticed with Joseph Schindler in 1767. In 1777 he married Marie-Genevieve, sister of silver smith Louis Robitaille.

IB JOHN BAYLY (-1750-1800)

Philadelphia, PA

Mark: I.B (with pellet, in a rectangle)

Bought silver articles from and was associated with Joseph Richardson Sr.⁵⁰

9 doz. silver heart brooches oz. dwt. gr.

3 do. stronger do. wt. 5 oz 18dwt.6grm @ 9/ £2.13.5

Making the above 12 doz. brooches @ 5.3, total £5.13.5.51



(a) Shaped headband [DIA]; (b) gorget [ROM]; (c) ear wheel with pierced hearts [MAI, Heye]; (d) brooch with large diamond cut outs [MAI, Heye]; (e) gorget fragment with rolled edges, engraved with six pointed star [Baby House].



PL PIERRE LESPERANCE (1819-1882)

Montreal, P.Q.

Mark: P.L. (in oval cartouche), sovereign's head facing right (in an oval). His mother was related to Narcisse Roy. He was nephew of, and apprenticed to, Francois Sasseville, inherited the Amiot-Sasseville tools and business in 1864.

PL PAUL LAMBERT dit SAINT PAUL (1691-1749)

Quebec, P.Q.

Marks: PL surmounted by fleur-de-lis, above a five pointed star, SP (in a shaped cartouche). Lambert assumed the name St. Paul in 1746, so that afterwards, the "PL" is accompanied by SP surmounted by a fleur-de-lis (in shaped cartouche).

Born in Arras, France. Began working in Quebec in 1729. Left all his tools to his son Francois Lambert who was the apprentice of Joseph Mailloux.

(a) numerous pieces [McCord].

PL PN, LEFEBURE (-1783-)

Philadelphia, PA

Mark: unidentified

Born in France. Advertised "gold and Silver lace", and "Lately from Paris, sells wholesale and retail, being very well furnished with every article requisite to the Fur Trade, and in that to the Spanish Coast." (*Pennsylvania Packet*, Sept. 13, 1783), 101



PIQUETTE JEAN-BAPTISTE PIQUETTE (1779-1813)

Montreal, Detroit, Ft. Wayne. [See BP]

PM FRANCOIS-PAUL MALCHER (1751-1810) (see C-10)

Detroit, MI (1790-1810)

Mark: P.M. (in rectangle), DETROIT (in a rectangle)

Born in Paris, died at Detroit. In partnership with Pierre-Jean Desnoyers from 1803 to 1805. The great Detroit fire ended their partnership.

(a) Cross with engraved sitting fox or wolf (Christie's, Jan. 1993; James Halpin Coll.); (b) ear wheel [Baby House]; (c) cross [MAI, Heye].



PM PAUL MORAND (1775-1856)

Montreal, P.Q.

Marks: P.M. (separated by pellet, in rectangle) MONTREAL (in rectangle). In 1802 apprenticed to Pierre Huguet dit Latour.

(a) ear wheel [Baby House].



PM PAUL MORIN (1775-1805-)

Quebec, P.Q.

Mark: P.M. (off vertical, in rectangle), and pseudo hallmarks: lion passant (in rectangle with rounded corners), sovereign's head (in oval).

In 1790 he apprenticed to Robitaille, and in 1792 with Laurent Amiot for five years.

SILVER IN THE FUR TRADE

1680-1820

MARTHA WILSON HAMILTON

1995

Photocopy

3/5/62

3/21/63

7/1/63

12/19/63

2/13/64 2/15/64

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them

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12/10/65

3/5/66

3/13/67

2/15/70

3/25/74

Vinson
Military
Raw
References

THE FIRST NINETY YEARS

February 16, 1847.

An act to incorporate the Boatmans Saving Institution,

WHEREAS the Boatman and other industrious classes of the City of St. Louis, need an Institution in which they can safely deposit at interest, their savings, and experience has proved that saving institutions have been productive of great benefit to the laboring classes, inducing habits of economy and industry, therefore -----
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:

1. George W. Sparhawk, Sullivan Blood, Edward Dobyns, Luther M. Kennett, Daniel D. Page, B. W. Alexander, Adam L. Mills, Amade Valle, George K. Budd, Thomas Andrews, Henry D. Bacon, Laurason Riggs, Samuel C. Davis, James G. Barry, John M. Wimer, and such others as shall be elected by them, shall be a body corporate and politic, by the name of the "Boatmans Saving Institution", and by that name shall be incorporated

James Knox Polk was President. The Union was composed of twenty-nine states, only five of them west of the Mississippi. Its army was engaged in a foreign war, and two weeks later would capture Buena Vista. Victoria was in the tenth year of her reign. Louis Philippe would shortly give way to the Second Republic.

In the West roads were called so by courtesy only, and water provided the only practical means of transportation. Beyond the Alleghenies there was a stir among the population which in the next few decades would send vast throngs down the Ohio. The trapper had made the trails of the West familiar. He was being followed by the settler who paused here and there to clear a field, raise a crop, and then on to new land. Two years later the golden magnet at Sutter's Creek would begin to draw. The line of supply was based on St. Louis. Through this bottle-neck passed the whole West -- in boats. St. Louis' population in 1840 was 16,469, in 1850, 77,860.

Such banking facilities as existed were provided by the Bank of the State of Missouri and by private banking houses. They found it a profitable business to carry on the commercial banking activities of the community, but they had neither the facilities nor the desire to handle small individual accounts. The great mass of people which was to fill its plains was moving into the West, and its furs, ore, and other products were moving east. St. Louis was the cross-roads of the continent. The permanent residents of the city who manned the machinery needed personal banking facilities.

In 1836 George Knight Budd had come from Philadelphia to enter the private banking business in St. Louis. Recognizing the lack of banking accommodations for the average individual, he induced a group of his friends to join him in the organization of a "Saving Institution" similar to some then in operation in Philadelphia. At the time, the Bank of the State of Missouri had a practical monopoly on the banking business in the state and it is very doubtful if the Legislature would have granted a charter to a commercial bank. Probably because it thought no serious competition could arise from such a source, it did grant a charter to Mr. Budd and his associates.

The bank was organized without capital; it was to be of a mutual character in that at the expiration of its charter (twenty years) any profits were to be divided among those depositors who had maintained not less than \$100 continuously on deposit from a date six months after the opening. Other provisions of the charter included the privilege of receiving deposits "from persons who are boatmen, and from others" and of allowing interest; the use of the deposited money was limited to the making of first lien loans on productive real estate in Missouri not exceeding one-half the cash value, and to investment "in such other Stocks as may be deemed perfectly secure and which can readily be converted into money". The corporation could purchase and hold real estate for the transaction of its business "not exceeding the value of Twenty Thousand Dollars". The charter required the publication at intervals of the amount of the deposits, the amount loaned on real estate, and the amount otherwise invested and in what, and that similar reports be presented to each session of the General Assembly.

After a number of organization meetings, a set of By-Laws was adopted at one held at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock P. M. September 9, 1847. The Trustees, who were to receive no compensation, agreed each to deposit \$25 so that there would be money to purchase supplies. The committee appointed to secure quarters made arrangements to buy from Albert P. Cohen the lease which he held on #16 Locust Street, paying \$200 for it and assuming the rental of \$150 a year. This location was chosen as against the rooms over Mr. ^{Burtin's} ~~Burtin's~~ Saddler's Shop, where the rent would have been \$350 a year. The committee on supplies reported the expenditure of \$62.95 for ledgers, pass-books, and other equipment.

Advertising was not overlooked. A committee was appointed to prepare an "Address to the Public" from which the following are excerpts:

It becomes the Trustees to say that they think the advantages this institution presents especially commend it to the consideration and patronage of steamboat officers and hands, to the Mechanic, the day laborer, the farmer, the clerk, and, indeed, to all industrious classes, whether they be male or female.

On Fridays no males will be admitted, this day being expressly set apart by the Trustees for the female community.

Circulars were printed for distribution on the steamboats, which included this statement:

To the boatmen especially, so exposed by his calling to various casualties and the vicissitudes of climate, an institution of the kind offers the strongest inducements, as he may here deposit in safety the small sums which would otherwise be heedlessly and uselessly expended, to accumulate interest, and be ready for his use in the hour of his need.

Adam L. Mills, one of the Trustees, was elected President, Benjamin D. Chamberlain, Secretary and Robert Simpson, Treasurer. The By-Laws were revised. The duties of the officers were defined. Rules for the procedure of the meetings of the Board of Trustees were adopted. On October 18, 1847, the bank opened and received a deposit of \$2,000 from George K. Budd. On October 19 Mr. Budd drew the first check on the new bank, \$2,000. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Simpson doubtless improved their penmanship and discussed many phases of the fur trade and the river traffic during the next three weeks, and when Francis Peine of the Steamboat Utica appeared on November 6 with \$251 to deposit, the second deposit ticket was filled out, and it was probably by the exercise of only the strictest self-control that they refrained from kissing him upon both checks. The salaries of the employees had not been fixed, and in December they addressed a joint letter to the Board declining any compensation until such time as the institution might be upon a basis of profitable operation. The Board thereupon voted to defer the fixing of salaries until April, but in the meanwhile to divide between the Secretary and the Treasurer the net profits of the Institution. When the matter was considered again in April there had been no profits, and the salaries were set at \$400 per annum.

In the meanwhile others had followed Francis Poine to the receiving teller's window, and the President in December reported the purchase of \$1,000 City of St. Louis 6% Bond due November 19, 1867, at 85. A yield of almost 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %! In January, 1848, the Board resolved to tender the use of its Board Room to the St. Louis Pilot's Association, then being formed. Stock of the Bank of the State of Missouri was purchased. Three real estate loans, aggregating \$2,350, were made.

On October 17, 1848, the first Annual Meeting of the Trustees was held. The committee on the "State of the Institution" reported that there were 186 depositors, and, indicating that all of the Fridays had not been dull days, 22 of them were females. Total deposits were \$26,274.91. Gross earnings had been \$862.21. Interest had been credited to depositors in the amount of \$303.10. Expenses had been \$1,542.45 and in spite of the strictest economy there was a deficit of \$983.34. The Trustees considered ways and means. At this meeting, there was the beginning of a new business department. The President appointed a committee "to memorialize the different insurance offices, the public school directors, and the Gas Light Company, to deposit their funds in this Institution".

The river rolled on. Deposits increased slowly. The fire of 1849 burned 23 steamers at the wharf, and much river-front property. The city decided that before the buildings were reconstructed, it would be a good time to widen Main Street, which ran parallel to the river. This affected #16 Locust Street. George Collins had his drug store on the southwest corner of Main and Locust Streets and #16 was on the western part of his lot. The street widening forced him to reconstruct his main building, using all of his lot for it. The lease which had been purchased from Mr. Cohen evidently had expired, and Mr. Collins requested the bank to vacate the property as promptly as possible. Rooms at the southwest corner of Second and Pine Streets were engaged from Mr. Papin at \$300 a year and \$50 was appropriated for signs, counters, and other necessary work.

Deposits continued to increase slowly. The second location was outgrown. In 1851 the bank took a five year lease on quarters in the "Missouri Republican" building at \$500 a year. Samuel A. Gaylord was employed as extra clerk. In 1853 an assistant bookkeeper and another clerk were necessary. A "night-guard" also was employed. Three deeds of trust were foreclosed. The Sixth Annual Statement shows 1158 depositors with balances aggregating \$372,215.57, about one-fifth of it at interest. "Not a dollar has been lost by bad debts, only one note being under protest or in suit, and that is fully secured, and the money will be made." The Secretary was instructed to procure a carpet for the discount room at a cost of not to exceed 75¢ per yard.

On April 5, 1854, there occurred an event which had far-reaching effects. During the night the vault was robbed of over \$19,000. The bank still lacked capital other than the accumulated profits, which at that time amounted to about \$11,000. The deposits were impaired, therefore, to the extent of about \$8,000. The customers apparently worried less than the officers. In June the President, Adam Mills, and the Treasurer, Robert Simpson, resigned. At the Annual Meeting in October the report of the Trustees stated that the Institution was overcoming its difficulties, including "the rifling of its vaults, permitted by the negligence of those whose duty it was to guard its treasure".

In November the Secretary, Joseph W. Thornton, resigned and shortly afterward was arrested and formally accused of the robbery. The principal witness against him was Joseph Charless, son of the publisher of the "Missouri Republican". Thornton was acquitted, but an enmity for Charless engendered by the trial was to result tragically later. In 1859 the two men met on Market Street and Thornton shot Charless twice, inflicting wounds from which the latter died the following day. A mob threatened the jail, but order was preserved, and in due time Thornton was tried for murder, convicted, and hanged. This was one of the very early legal hangings in St. Louis.

Following the resignation of Mr. Mills in June, the Trustees had elected as President Sullivan Blood, merchant and steamboat owner. . The choice was most fortunate, for Captain Blood instituted an aggressive policy and from that point on there was no question about the success of the venture. In October, 1853, the deposits had been \$372,000; in 1854, \$498,000; and in 1855, they had grown to \$756,000. In its six and a half years of operation before the robbery, the bank had earned \$11,000. In the eighteen months following, it earned about \$22,000, charged off the loss, and showed an excess of assets over liabilities of \$13,771.78. .

Another event of importance in 1854 was the election on June 28 of Rufus J. Lackland as Trustee to succeed Col. A. B. Chambers, who had died. Mr. Lackland was destined to become one of the outstanding figures in St. Louis banking, and to exert a sound influence not only upon the affairs of the bank, but upon those of the city as well during the ensuing 56 years.

It was undoubtedly due in part to his influence that it was decided in 1855 to ask the Legislature for a new charter. This was granted on November 30, subscription books were opened at once, \$400,000 stock quickly subscribed, and on January 2, 1856 the institution opened under its new charter. In February Adam L. Mills died, and with him perhaps some of the frontier character of the bank. Later that month, Boatmen's opened an account in the Bank of America, New York City, bought a lot on the northeast corner of Second and Pine Streets and prepared to construct a three-story building which it was to occupy for 35 years. In 1857 there appeared upon the Boatmen's scene another figure which would make its impress-- that of William H. Thomson, who would also carry over into the new era. In the semi-annual statement of July 1, 1857, the deposits for the first time exceeded \$1,000,000.

Since the reorganization in 1856 no dividends had been paid, but the profits had been retained in an account called the "Profit and Loss and Reserve Fund". In the statement of January 1, 1861, this fund for the first time exceeded the capital, standing at \$406,000. Only three of the original Trustees now remained as Directors. The war was coming on, A subscription of \$4,000 was made to a fund to aid the families of volunteers enlisting for the war, \$1,000 to the Ladies' Union Aid Society. The bank also took its participation in a loan without security to the State of Missouri. It has been hinted that participation in this loan was not without compulsion. Individual deposits grew; bills receivable declined.

Some cotton upon which the bank had lent money was lodged between the Union and the Confederate lines in Tennessee. Mr. Lackland's trip to arrange to get it to market was facilitated by a pass through the Union lines issued by one of the bank's customers, Ulysses S. Grant. Earnings were hard to come by. Salaries had to be pared and other expenses reduced. On January 1, 1864, deposits exceeded \$2,000,000. The end of the war brought an immediate return of prosperity. In January, 1866, there was a bonus of \$100 each for the tellers, and \$50 each for messengers and porter. In 1869 the Cashier, Charles Hodgman, received a bonus of \$3,000. A year later he died, and Wm. H. Thomson was elected Cashier. In 1871, fifteen years after the reorganization, the first dividend was paid, but it amounted to 75%. At the annual election, Captain Blood declined reelection as President, but remained as Director. Mr. Lackland became President.

In 1873 it was decided to change the capital structure. The capital had remained at \$400,000 but the surplus fund had grown to nearly \$2,500,000. By this time the state had adopted a General Incorporation Act, and it seemed advisable to organize under that, rather than to continue under a special charter. A new charter, therefore, was taken, with a capital of \$2,000,000, and each holder of one of the old shares received \$200 in cash and 5 new \$100 par shares. The only one of the original trustees to appear on the new directorate was Sullivan Blood, who remained on the Board until his death on November 27, 1875.

The depression of 1873 bore down. The Eads Bridge was being built, the first bridge across the river. In the meanwhile St. Louis had gotten telegraph service, and the Pacific Railroad of Missouri was under construction-- Boatmen's had participated in the financing. Salaries had to be reduced again. Deposits and loans shrank. The worst of the depression seemed to come to St. Louis in '78 and '79. The first telephone exchange was installed in St. Louis in 1878. The bank's call number was 19. In January, 1880, Edwards Whitaker was elected a Director. He was to become later an active Vice-President and eventually to succeed Mr. Lackland as President.

In 1888 the Board was considering a new location. The character of the city had changed. The fur trade had dwindled. The lands in the West most attractive for agricultural purposes were being tilled. Instead of lumber and peltries the hinterland was sending out wheat, beef, and pork. An enormous market for manufactured goods had grown up. Factories were being established to supply it. The frontier had receded and the river traffic was gone. St. Louis was growing westward and the business section no longer sprawled along the river front. The location at Second and Pine Streets was being left in a backwash. On March 29 ground was purchased at the northwest corner of Fourth Street and Washington Avenue for \$150,000, and architects in St. Louis and Chicago were asked to submit plans for a building. A seven-story stone and brick building was erected during 1890 and occupied on March 2, 1891. Deposits at that time totalled \$5,869,000.

Mr. Thomson, the Cashier, evidently had handled most of the details of the new building, and he was extremely proud of it. Later he prepared a Fiftieth Anniversary booklet in which it was an elaborate building, elaborately described. One excerpt: "...and at the time of its erection it was claimed that this was the finest bank building in the United States". One suspects that the claimant was Mr. Thomson. He was a splendid figure of a bank officer. He served Boatmen's well for 63 years, took an active part in civic affairs, always wore wide mustaches and a red necktie. His

building was later to cause the bank considerable grief. In 1895, C. O. Austin, State Bank Examiner, certified to the correctness of the bank's condition "as per its statement of June 29", the first examination under the new state law. The "Silver Depression" of the Nineties touched the bank lightly. The deposits increased slowly, and if the loans and discounts failed to keep pace at least they did not decline. As an indication of the change in transportation methods, in the 1895 list of employees, one is designated as "Railroad Teller" for the first time. In 1896 the Board voted \$10,000 to Mr. Lackland and \$5,000 to Mr. Thomson "for their faithful services in the trying times since 1893".

At the turn of the century St. Louis was preparing for its World's Fair, originally planned for 1903, celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of Jefferson's purchase of the Louisiana Territory. It was held in 1904 and Boatmen's officers and directors participated. Of the eleven Directors, four -- W. K. Bixby, Murray Carleton, George J. Tansey, and Edwards Whitaker-- served as directors of the Exposition.

On February 28, 1910, Rufus J. Lackland died. He was in his ninety-first year, had been a member of the Boatmen's organization for 56 years, and President for 39 years. His value to the institution during more than half a century is incalculable. Under his direction it had been piloted safely through the panics of 1873, 1893, and 1907.

The year 1910 marked the association with the bank of Frederick W. Lehmann as Counsel. He served with distinction as Solicitor-General of the United States under President Taft, and remained as Counsel to the bank until his death in 1931.

During Boatmen's early years at Fourth Street and Washington Avenue, the Shapleigh Hardware Company had occupied the upper floors of the building. Following the removal of that company across the street, the Missouri Athletic Club was organized and in February, 1903, had leased the upper floors of the building. On the night of March 8, 1914, a fire started in the club quarters which resulted in one of the worst tragedies of its

sort in St. Louis history. The building was destroyed, and twenty-nine of the occupants of the club were killed. A week later, the west wall fell on the adjoining building of the St. Louis Seed Company, killing eight people and severely injuring others.

On the morning of March 9, the fire was still burning fiercely, and the greater part of the upper floors had fallen into the bank. Early in the morning, arrangements had been made for temporary banking quarters in the Pierce Building at the corner of Fourth and Pine Streets, and at nine o'clock the bank opened for "business as usual", although lacking any records or currency. The Clearing House banks offered to lend any money necessary for the transaction of business, and gradually the records were retrieved from the ruins. Although neither signature records nor accounts were available, customers were allowed to withdraw funds, and it is a notable fact that no one took advantage of the privilege beyond proper limits.

A loft building was rented and as the water-soaked books could be removed from the old vaults, they were spread out to dry. To expedite the process, the leaves were constantly turned and blotted by a crew of men hired for that purpose. Many of the old books show the marks of the water, but none of the essential records was destroyed. It is likely, however, that many documents which would be of great interest today were discarded after having remained under water for a month or more.

It was decided that the bank would not construct another building on the old site; instead, space was leased in the new Monward Building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Olive Street, and the new quarters formally opened on November 30, 1914. The lease included the provision that the building was to be renamed "Boatmen's Bank Building".

The year 1914 brought in addition the World War and the Federal Reserve System. The war, even after the participation of the United States, caused little change in the course of the bank's affairs, although it made its contribution of personnel and donations to the Home Guard Fund and the Red Cross.

In 1914 and the ensuing years the matter of joining the Federal Reserve System was discussed. Each time, however, action was deferred, In 1919 increasing business caused the leasing of additional space on Broadway. On June 23, 1920, Wm. H. Thomson died. He had been connected with the bank since April, 1857.

Mr. Whitaker had been in ill health for some time, and on January 11, 1926, he resigned as President and Director, and on April 1 he died. He had been with the bank since 1880, and had served as President since 1910. He was succeeded by Julius W. Reinholdt.

On April 9, 1926, it was announced that Boatmen's had become a national bank and had joined the Federal Reserve System. In the same year a Trust Department was instituted. On May 24, 1929, the Directors announced that an arrangement had been made whereby the organization of Kauffman, Smith & Co., an investment firm, would be brought into the bank. Under that arrangement, Tom K. Smith became President and Mr. Reinholdt Chairman of the Board. The Boatmen's National Company was organized to act as the investment affiliate of the bank, and that company operated until 1933 when the National Banking Act was amended to prohibit the continuance of such affiliates. Since that time the bank has operated a Bond Department.

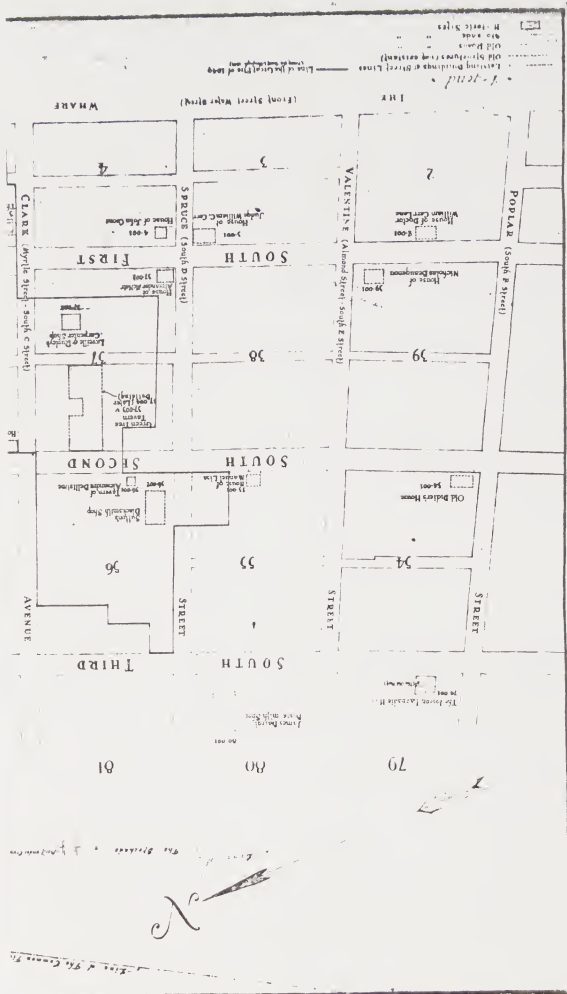
The boom of 1929 broke and was succeeded by the most severe depression of modern times. On June 29, 1929, Boatmen's deposits were \$23,625,000, its loans \$20,590,000. On December 31, 1936, deposits stood at \$52,088,000, loans \$14,032,000. One story of the depression is between those lines.

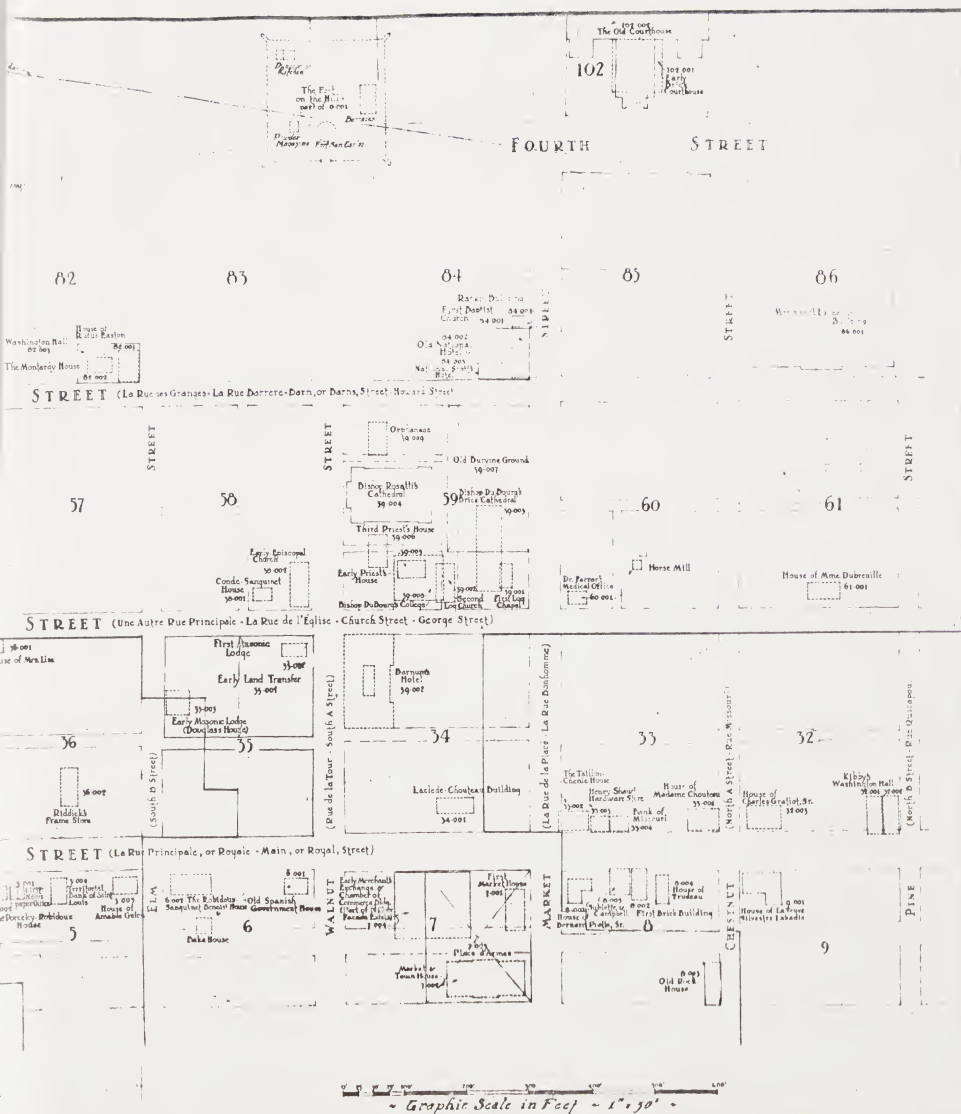
It is in no spirit of boastfulness that we recount this history; Boatmen's had surmounted too many difficulties before the birth of any of its present officers for that. It has given unwavering attention to the interests of its friends, and because those friends have remained constant it has prospered.

The path over the ninety years has not been entirely smooth. Founded during a boom, the bank has lived through four major depressions, various booms, and two great wars. It has served a community that was successively link with civilization for a fur-producing wilderness, base of supplies for the settling of the West, trading point for an agricultural empire, transportation and industrial center; and it has met the demands of each era. No part of its growth is due to consolidation with any other bank. No other bank which existed west of the Mississippi on October 18, 1847, has survived the intervening period.

The scenes along the banks of the river and the people who fill them change constantly, while the river flows in more or less the same course it pursued before white men came to its shores. The early trustees of Boatmen's seem to have seized and to have built into their institution some of this quality of steadfastness.

9/27/37





UNIQUE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC EVENTS

- (A) The oldest picture of ^{the City?} St. Louis is on a bank note issued in 1817 by the ~~earliest incorporated~~ bank west of the Mississippi River.
- (B) The Louisiana Purchase Exposition or World's Fair in St. Louis was honored by the coinage of the first United States commemorative Gold Dollar. The event was delayed ^{until the summer} ~~until~~ 1904, but coins are dated 1903. ^{so we have a ~~commemorative~~ coin dated a year before the event of exposition}
- (C) In the War between the States the only State where both the Union side and the Confederate side issued State paper money was Missouri. ^{We couldn't make up our mind.}
- (D) The first issue of Missouri sales tax tokens is the only money printed on paper milk bottle caps.
- (E) ^{United States of 1861} The \$20 Demand Note, issued by the Asst. Treasurer of the United States in St. Louis is the only item of United States paper money of which no example, no proof and no photograph is known.
- (F) In the 1914 Series of Federal Reserve Bank Notes only one Federal Reserve Bank issued a \$50 denomination and that was the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. ^{Maybe we were big spenders} ~~supposed to be~~

California Book Auction
Baltimore
San Francisco 10/1

Dr.

Minell Gardner

532 - 3111

7520 Nat Bldg
Office

22 Ann Arbor
Estates
Chesterfield

No reply

Ray, Library, Bldg 421 #2
Library & Library Director

20	20	20	20
20	20	20	20

5

5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5

1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1

Call Western Bureau

A. P. Andrew

Substitutes for Cash in the Panic of 1907

The Quarterly Journal of Economics Aug 1908
p. 497-516 with plates

Joplin Mo Small denom Clearing House Loan Certif for circulation
Issued \$76,400 Nov 6, 07 Retired 2/7/08

Kansas City Mo Small denom Clearing House Loan Certif for circulation
Issued \$745,000

St Joseph same
Issued \$180,000 Dec 17, 07 Retired Jan 20, 08
Max outstanding \$100,000 on Dec 19, 1907

St Louis Cashier's Checks
Issued \$5,000,000

Sedalia Cashier's checks
Issued \$100,000 11/15/07 Retired 1/15/08

Missouri Exchange Banks issued
12½¢ & 50¢ Notes dated Oct 1, 1819

Specimen of 12½¢ in Mo Hist Soc
Proof of 12½¢ & 50¢ in N.Y. Historical Society
Illustrated in Blanchard's "Durand Engraving Companies"
County of St Louis notes were issued
in denom of \$2⁰⁰ too

See illustration in Durand article
N.Y. Historical Society has a proof.

Source of above

"The Durand Engraving Companies"
by Julian Blanchard

Essay Press Journal
Apr + July, 1951 & Jan 1951
26, 27, # 29

J. Thomas Scharf, History of St. Louis City & County, Vol. II, p. 1069
also: Agnes Wallace "The Wiggins Ferry Monopoly", Mo. Hist. Review,
1947, Vol. 42, p. 1

James Piggott had a ferry at St. Louis from 1797 until his death in 1799. It was propelled by oarsmen. Joseph Piggott operated it thereafter and on November 13, 1813 it was leased to the highest bidder. McKnight & Brady had contracted to run it (whether as highest bidder is not clear) and on Joseph Piggott's death his heirs sold 5/7ths on January 4, 1815 to McKnight & Brady. The other 2/7ths was sold to Samuel Wiggins on March 4, 1820 for the following reasons:

On March 2, 1819 Samuel Wiggins got a ferry franchise for the Mississippi River from the State of Illinois between the Kaskaskia and Illinois Rivers. (Act of March 2, 1819). Samuel Wiggins bought his first ferry from John Day of Illinoistown. Day had changed the oar system of the ferry and "had run a boat operated by one horse, who, by a treadmill step, had worked stern or side wheels" (footnote in Scharf). Samuel Wiggins operated the horse ferry in 1819 in competition with McKnight & Brady.

On May 19, 1821, McKnight & Brady sold all of their interest to Samuel Wiggins.

Rates:	Horse	50¢
	Passenger	12½¢
	Hog, Sheep, Calf	12½¢
	Neat Cattle	50¢
	Other Cattle	37½¢
	One horse wagon	1.25
	Two horse wagon	1.75

Banker's Magazine August, 1861 p. 156

"Small Notes - The Bank of St. Louis has commenced the issue of small notes. The other banks are getting them ready as fast as possible, and will be able to supply the demand in a few days."

Banker's Magazine January, 1863 p. 568

Missouri. There is still much complaint about small change. Some of the banks undertook a while since to guarantee the payment of fractional notes of certain denominations, etc. (Source, St. Louis Republican, Dec. 10, 1862). The issues of fractional money are unlawful under Act of Congress, but issues of municipal corporations are not included in the prohibition. The city should consider issuing fractional notes upon a deposit of larger denomination notes.

Missouri Republican St. Louis 12/14/1861
Second page, column 7

Western Bank of Missouri
Notes of this Bank
of the Denomination of
FIVE DOLLARS
bought at
TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT

J. B. Collins
Northwest corner Third and Olive

Missouri Gazette January 9, 1818

The undersigned having opened an office as (Broker for the Missouri and Illinois territories)
Informs the public that he is now ready for the purchase and sale (on commission only) of:

Houses and land
United States Stock
Bank Stock of either Territory
Bills of Exchange
Notes of Hand, if negotiable
New Madrid claims
Pre-emption rights

Also

Uncurrent Bank Bills (if Chartered Banks)

Such as are not recieved in the Bank of this town, or the several Land Offices adjacent, on any bank in the union, will be purchased on the most moderate terms.

Persons wishing small bills (for change) issued from this office, can obtain the same if paid for in specie, Missouri or St. Louis Bank bills only.

S.R. Wiggins

Stephen R Wiggins

Missouri Gazette May 24, 1820

(St. Louis & Illinois Team Boat)
Ferry tickets are redeemed at the Missouri Exchange Bank

S.R. Wiggins

Stephen R Wiggins

Samuel Wiggins operated the ferry

BANK.

ors of this in-
t certain mem-
, who assented
a time when
k had no means
of its capital.
charter of the
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of dividends so

id in the char-
, the Directors
the only ones
ought.

tates, it is said,
of which is to
be bank. "If
ya the Public
lions of secu-
millions of post
d divide them
And what then

bank are now at
urrency. The
notes are very
is to the bank,
a value of the
ve an interest
tween the two,

imore, have at
k of that city,
to receive on
and Ohio Rail-
that by such
of this paper

Road Company
two per cent.,
If it had used
dividend, in re-
sues, it would
be credit of its
by any arrange-
however, a pro-
Baltimore and
left on deposit
ed some rise in

age to the Leg-
emarks on the
to remedy the
by establishing
is the worst
at of a United
count and ex-

g the year, the
of Georgia has

When the reader is informed that the whole of the stock of this bank is owned by the State, that it is in fact a Government bank, he will feel less surprise than he otherwise would on hearing of this immense increase of circulation.

MISSOURI.

From the following extract from the Missouri Republican, it appears that though the Bank of the State of Missouri continues to pay specie on the few notes it has in circulation, it is, as regards currency, little more than an agent for the suspended banks of the neighboring States and Territories. It receives their notes on deposit, and pays them out again, thus aiding in making them the circulating medium of Missouri.

This practice must be prohibited wherever it is intended that the banks shall make a *bona fide* resumption of specie payments; as otherwise we shall only be substituting one kind of inconvertible paper for another.

"The notes of the Bank of Missouri, State Bank of Illinois and branches, Bank of Illinois, State Bank of Indiana and branches, Bank of Kentucky, and the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., and the Commercial, Lafayette, and Franklin Banks of Cincinnati, and the notes of solvent banks of Wheeling and Pittsburg, and eastern cities, are received by our bank and offices of discount and deposit as *par funds*. The Cairo Bank and the Miner's Bank, Bank of Albuquerque, together with the issues of City and County Warrants, are received by two of the offices on deposit and in payment of debts; they pass in ordinary transactions at par, and large amounts can be converted into '*par funds*' at 1 per cent. premium. The same may be said of the certificates of the Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Company. Missouri State Bank (parent) 7 per cent. premium; branches, 4 to 5 do."

NEW YORK.

At a mass convention at Kingston, N. Y., the following resolution was adopted.

"Resolved, That the system of banking known as the Free Banking System in this State, of which system State stocks and mortgages on real estate are the basis, is deceptive, and as a system is unworthy of public confidence, and has already inflicted the most serious loss upon the people of this State; that we approve of no feature of this system except its *freedom from exclusiveness*, that we are in favor of no banking system which does not make the individual property of stockholders *HOLDEN FOR THE DEBTS OF THE INSTITUTION*; and we demand that all banking companies shall hereafter be governed by the same laws that regulate ordinary copartnerships in all other business."

A NEW MOVEMENT.

Some persons have proposed that those bankers who issue paper money which they cannot on presentation redeem with real money, should receive the same punishment as issuers of counterfeit money. In Georgia a grand jury has just

Missouri Republican November 13, 1839

page 2 column 3

The following resolution was introduced yesterday at a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Missouri by president Smith. It was passed with 2 dissenting votes. "It has been resolved that the Bank will receive at its counter nothing but Gold & Silver, or its own notes or those of specie paying banks, either in payment of notes or upon deposit.

Missouri Republican March 13, 1841

page 2 column 1

The Bank of Missouri

This institution has rescinded its order of the 12th of November, 1839 and resolved to receive the notes of Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky banks. This even at this late day, may prove some little accommodation to the public and but little, as there is now very little of the paper of those banks in circulation.

1871

1. 1. 1871

1. 1. 1871

(1871)

29

(1871)

- 200. altered from the 1st 1871. resembles the bank in Philadelphia, paper poor
(this is a 1871 altered ^{for} ~~into~~ ^{with} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~1871~~ ¹⁸⁷¹)
- 200. grey, be seen at heavy, brown, & building with eight columns surrounded by trees; engraving coarse.
- 200. a fine imitation. The left part of the figure is the right part is larger than the right part.

F. W. Clarke & Brothers Charles
Rogers at 1871

1. 1871

Advertisement Jan 9, 1818 in
Missouri Gazette.

Stephen R. Wiggins brokerage house opened
1817

"Persons wishing small bills (for CHANGE)
issued from this office can obtain the same if paid
for in specie, Missouri or St Louis Bills only"

Prohibited by Act passed in 1824
by legislature.

This refers to the
Mo & Ill Team Boat Ferry

St. Louis Demand notes

Act of July 13, 1861 authorizes Demand
Ch V Notes (Treasury notes) less than \$50 and not less
than \$10⁰⁰
in Phila, N.Y. + Boston, Asst Treas.

Act of Aug. 5, 1861
Ch XLVI

Sec ~~Ch~~ 1 Asst Treas at St Louis + Cincinnati added
Sec ~~Ch~~ 3 Demand notes can be issued not
less than \$5⁰⁰

Missouri Gazette July 4, 1821 3-2

Loan office commissioners and locations

First district Chariton

Thomas Conway
William Peirce
James Semple

Second district Booneville

William Wilson
Archibald Kavanaugh
Augustin Longton

Third district St. Louis

Nathaniel Simonds
Seth Millington
Jesse Morrison

Fourth district St. Louis

Bernard Farrar
Pierre Chouteau Sr.
John T. Nash

Fifth district Jackson

James Evans
James Revenscroft
Robert Green

Missouri Republican March 7, 1825 3-1

Counterfeit Notes

The public is cautioned against receiving counterfeit Loan Office notes in the denomination of ten dollars. They are badly executed and at the slightest examination may be detected.

Bank of Missoula notes

#1.00 A plate beaver engraved, vignette, Bonport

#1.00 A plate, beaver engraved, no vignette
St. Genevieve Dales

#3.00 A plate beaver engraved, vignette, Dales

#3.00 A plate beaver engraved no vignette
St. Genevieve, Bonport

#5.00 B plate beaver engraved, vignette Bonghom

#5.00 B plate beaver engraved, vignette, Dales

#10.00 A plate beaver engraved vignette, Bonport

#20.00 A plate beaver written vignette Bonghom

#50.00 A plate beaver written vignette Bonghom

I have 50 ^{St. Louis} ~~and~~ all from Boat Henry

you have 12 1/2, 50 & 75

#10 on Union Bank of Ma

What vignette is on proof

Note with vignette of woman not listed in Bank note
reporters

Bank of St Louis 1817

\$ 2⁰⁰, 5⁰⁰, 10⁰⁰, 20⁰⁰

John B M Smith

20⁰⁰ ^{Man} Shooting a Buffalo

5⁰⁰ Beavers in a trap

10⁰⁰ River scene with houses

20⁰⁰ Bluff on River

The City of Jefferson

(Sailing
Ship)

July 1st 1862

Will pay bearer one dollar receivable in

payment of all debts due the city

E W Grinage
Compt

J. Legrand
Treas

Looks like a southern bill

Printed in red & black

Mechanics Bank #200 dated June 21, 1861

Signets of three children

Kansas City Warrant

200 ^{March 27}
1874

Train at station
in center

Woman with
Beals on
left

U. S. Thomson
Banker + Broker
Dealer
in Exchange Coin
and
in Current Money

State of

Missouri

January

1, 1863

Good for
Five Cents
in Current Funds

Glasgow
Missouri

No —

unsigned

C Rivers 5¢ Picture of half dime
same as mine in color etc

St Joseph Clearing House Association
St Joseph Dec 2, 1907

\$1.00 pink + black
2.00 red + black
5.00 green + black
10.00 blue + black

this check is protected by
securities deposited with the
St Joseph Clearing House
Association payable only through
the St Joseph Clearing House
Association and must be
collected through a bank

Signed W. A. P. MacDonald, Secy
Bartlett Broker, and Secy

Redmond S Cole

Reference to Pratt & Armstrong, Payable at
The Miami Exporting Co under the following
notes of less amount than one dollar are current

Mention of St Louis Exchange Bank

FROM

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

POST OFFICE
WILL RETURN
ALL UNSTAMPED
MAIL

GOKEYS

84 SOUTH WABASHA ST.
ST. PAUL, MN 55107

Council Hall Nov 14th, 1873. Call meeting at 7¹/₂PM, Mayor White in the chair. Councilmen present, Fitch, Moss, Morgan, Seelen, Apgar, White & Kimbrough. Mayor White stated that the meeting was called for the consideration of the "Scrip question". The committee reported the following ordinance with a design for the scrip.

Ordinance #32.

Be it advised by the council of the City of Moberly as follows to wit;
That the Mayor and city clerk shall have the authority to issue warrants on the treasurer of said city for the payment of indebtedness on warrants here-to-fore issued and for improvements here after made by said city subject to the approval of the city council in the denomination of ONE and TWO dollars to be known as Moberly city treasury warrants.

Sec 2. Any person in possession of any number of said warrants on our city in aggregate of one hundred dollars or any multiple thereof may present them to the city clerk of said city and it shall be his duty to give said person in lieu of the scrip a warrant on the treasurer equal in amount to the sum of said warrants and bearing interest at the rate of TEN percent per annum after registration in the treasurers office until paid.

Sec 3. That the whole amount of said city treasury warrants issued during the first year shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars and that the whole amount of said warrants outstanding shall never exceed thirty thousand dollars.

Sec 4. That all said Moberly city treasury warrants shall be signed by the Mayor and registered and signed by the city clerk and delivered to city treasurer who shall countersign and pay these out in exchange for other city indebtedness.

Sec 5. That all of said Moberly city treasury warrants delivered to the Treasurer shall be charged to him in the book in which said warrants are registered and his receipt for the same taken and filed in the office of the city clerk.

Motion to adopt-and with the following results.

Yeas Moss, Kimbrough, Fitch and White.

Nays Morgan, Seelen and Apgar.

Ordinance adopted, T.P.White Mayor.

Attest C.B.Rodes Clerk

Move by Fitch that a committee be appointed to contract for the writing of the warrants. Carried. Committee as follows. Moss, White and Fitch.

Council Hall Nov 20th 1873. Call meeting 7¹/₂PM. Mayor White in chair. Councilmen present, Apgar, Seelen, Fitch, White, Kimbrough and Moss.

Committee on currency and printing of warrants reported that they had contracted for Ten Thousand dollars of warrants. \$5,000. in ONE Dollar notes and \$5,000. in TWO dollar notes.

July 1858

Emma H. - wife Alton + St. Louis Land Pool Imp.

\$5 Woman + Child Written date July 10, 1857
 Printed date, June 14, 1858

One
 June 20, 1857
 July 10
 Aug 10
 Sept 10
 Oct 10
 Nov 10, 1857
 Dec 10, 1857
 Jan 20, 1858
 Feb 20
 Mar 20 1858

\$18 Railroad Written Date May 10, 1858

Since
 Jan 20, 1858
 Feb
 Mar
 Apr
 May
 June
 July
 Aug 10, 1858

\$10 Railroad on cliff Printed date Feb 10, 1859

Since
 June 10, 1857
 July
 Aug
 Sept
 Oct
 Nov
 Dec 20, 1857

Broken of bone 6/20/58 One Jan - May 1858
 1/10/59 June - Dec 1858 possibly May also
 2/10/59 June - Dec 1858 possibly May also
 3/10/59 Jan - Aug 1858

Expenditure

ARROW ROCK

- \$10 Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch
c., Indian & whitemen on river bank, looking at steamboat, yacht, and
village on opposite bank. 10 each side. R & L, male portrait, X above-below.

FAYETTE

- \$3 Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch
c., man breaking flax. R., 3 above, L., female seated. THREE below.
\$10. no description
\$20 c 2 females beside money chest, steamboat at L, 20 each side., R, male por-
trait above, portrait of Jackson below, eagle on limb in center, male
portrait above, portrait of Martin Van Buren below.
\$50 no description.

FULTON

- \$1 2, Western Bank of Missouri, Branch.
c. 2 men breaking flax, 1 each side. L, female seated holding sheaf and
sickle, red & black print.

MIRKSVILLE

- \$1 Bank of St. Louis, Branch.
c., Indians on horseback spearing buffaloes., R, dog & safe, 1 above.
L, girl's portrait, 1 above, ONE outlined in red.
\$5 c., man carrying bag from mill, horse & colt, 2 boys on bridge, eagle &
shield below. R., 5 on red die, FIVE below. L, female portrait, Bank
of St. Louis above, 5 on upper and lower corners, FIVE in red.

LEXINGTON

- \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, Farmers Bank of Missouri, undated (photo 18-).

LIBERTY

- \$1, Farmers Bank of Missouri, Branch, undated

OSCEOLA

- \$5 Merchants Bank of St. Louis, Branch, Oct. 1, 1859.

RICHMOND

- \$2 Union Bank of St. Louis, Branch, undated

ST. CHARLES

- \$5 Southern Bank of St. Louis, Branch, undated.

ST. JOSEPH

- \$5 Merchants Bank of St. Joseph, no description, undated.
\$5 Western Bank of Missouri, Parent bank,

ST. LOUIS

- \$5, \$10, \$10, Bank of Missouri, June 3, 1817.
\$2, \$3, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20 Bank of St. Louis, First, 1813 or 1817.
\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$10, \$20, \$20, \$50, \$50, \$100, \$500, Bank of St. Louis (Removed
to Boonville and name changed to Bank of Commerce in 1861, was a parent bank).
\$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, Bank of the State of Missouri, Parent bank. Undated
dated 1-1-1847.
\$5, \$10, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, Exchange Bank of St. Louis, Parent Bank, undated.
\$2 Exchange Bank of Wm. M. O'Hara & Co., Oct. 1, 1819.
\$2, \$10, Farmers Bank of Missouri, Branch, no description
\$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, Mechanics Bank of St. Louis, Parent
Bank, no date shown.
\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, Merchants Bank of St. Louis, Parent Bank, (evidently
later issue than above).
\$1 Missouri Loan Office, dated 182-.
\$5 Page and Bacon, Bankers, no description.
\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$100, Southern Bank of Missouri, no date shown (opened
in 1857, became 3rd Natl Bank in 1865).
\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, Union Bank of Missouri, no date shown.
\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, Western Bank of Missouri, no date shown,

Heavy Loss--- The president of the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati has offered a reward of \$10,000 for the recovery of a package containing \$100,000 lost on the road from Wheeling to Philadelphia between the 29th of January and the 3rd of February. It contained post notes of the Bank of the United States of the denominations of \$500 and \$1000. The package was made up in St. Louis, forwarded to Cincinnati and from thence it was sent unopened to Philadelphia.

[illegible]

Commercial bank, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Commercial Bank, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

MISSOURI REPUBLICAN July 2, 1835 page 2 col.5

The Agency of the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati in this city has commenced its business operations.

MISSOURI REPUBLICAN November 7, 1835 page I col. 7

The Agency of the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati opened 6 July, 1835 receives and disbursing public money, dealing in bills of exchange, drafts and promissory notes with less than 4 months to run.

W.C. Anderson Agt.

MISSOURI REPUBLICAN October 31, 1835 page 2 col. 4

The Commercial Bank of Cincinnati has bought out the branch of the Bank of the United States. The debts and affairs have been transferred to its agency.

1836 37 City Directory

Agency of the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati at St. Louis
Office # 125 at the corner of First and Vine

Branch Bank of the United States-The office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, located at this place, went into operation on Monday the 20th inst. Col. John O'fallon is Pres.... Henry S. Coxe, Cashier: Geo. K. M'Gunnegle, Clerk: and Thomas O Duncan Teller.

MISSOURI INTELLIGENCER December 6, 1834

Land Office Money.--- The recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury, discrediting United States Bank checks after the first day of January next, is far more comprehensive in its character than we had at first imagined

Bank of St. Louis

By order of the Board of Directors the Bank of St. Louis commences its operations this day in the building immediately to the rear of Mefers, Riddick and Pilchers store. The Bank will be open at 10 AM and close at 3 PM.

J.B.N. Smith Cashr.

Notice

The Bank of St. Louis, will open for business on Monday the 2nd of December next.

R. Simpson Act. Cashr

To Subscribers

As both of the Banks in St. Louis pay specie for their notes, we would prefer them to others notes if it should be convenient for those indebted to us to discharge their debts

The X Louis Omnibus Co notes

Sheet 2 of 4

\$1⁰⁰ A plate

1⁰⁰ B plate

2⁰⁰ A

3⁰⁰ A

unnumbered

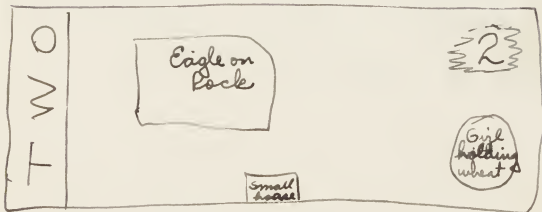
dated Jan'y 2, 1852

payable to DVB Dougherty

\$1⁰⁰ see photostat

all have same
language

signed by
Case & Co



(over)

Erastus Wells' mother was friend
of ^{Galvin} Case and Wells came here
with letter of introduction.

Wells came thru New York City
from Sackett Harbor, NY and
saw omnibuses ~~there~~ in N.Y. and
was interested in them. ^{He arrived in Sth 9/43} He talked to
Case about it and Case took him into
the yard and showed him a ^{old ~~frame~~ ~~coach~~} coach which
^{with wheels} ~~was in need of repair~~. This coach was
rehabilitated & rebuilt. No public
transportation in Sth. Two horses
hitched to rebuilt coach.

Rolla
See ^{Wells} Book
of Episodes of my
life.

Cashiers check \$1⁰⁰

First Nat Bank of Buchanan County

St Joseph Nov 16, 1907

5⁰⁰th Drivers + Merchants Bank
St Joseph

Citizens Nat Bank of Sedalia
Nov 12, 1907

Cashiers checks ~~filled in by~~
~~hand in denomination~~

1, 2, 5, 10

Payable only thru Sedalia clearing
house

black or yellow paper

Sedalia Trust Company

Nov 12, 1907

black or green paper — payable thru
clearing house

1 2 5 10

Tell Zerbe about 1907 scrip

(over)

Eagle

\$500 Bank of U S

office of Discount & Deposit at St Louis

June 1, 1829

H S Coxe
Cash

J. O'Fallon
Pres

I think this is
Mo Hist Soc

25¢ Bank of St Louis April 1, 1819 St Louis
R H Price, pres.

Missouri

(H. Price)

12 1/2¢ ^{St Louis} Oct 1, 1819 Missouri Exchange Bank
signed Wm M O'Hara & Co

Land office post office notes signed by
P. H. Brunt

50¢ Post office change - Land Agency office
Aront Crank postmaster
Appointed Sept 11, 1818 to 1820

\$5.00 Auditors office City of St Louis
June 1, 1842 Black - Lense scene in center
Signed by Comptroller & Auditor

10.00 May 10, 1842 - naked baby (center) X

2.00 City Treasury Warrant 1861 River Boats

City Treasury Warrant, Pay to Bearer in Bankable funds
5¢ Louisiana, Dec 15, 1862

Clarksville, Prairieville & Paynesville Road Company
Clarksville, Mo 5¢ (RR + cars) Nov 1, 1865

Iron Mountain Co 10¢ in merchandise From Mont, Mo
Jan 29, 1870

#50 Farmers Proof

Vignette

Wompr
with \$1
Suckle
and nest of birds

2 Men + boy
with animal

girl + bird
on left button

#200 machines is green + black
three children

standing
figure of
~~Liberty~~

girls
head

No ~~2~~

Dix livres Tournais

Division

La Banque promet payer au Porteur à vue
Dix livres Tournais en Espèces d'Argent, valeur
recüe, A Paris le premier Juillet mil
Sept ~~cent~~ deux vingt

Vu p.^r le S.^r Fenellon
Girardeau

Signé p.^r le S.^r Bourgeois
Delanauze

Contrôlé p.^r le S.^r Durvest
Granet



John Law note
all printed

A letter describing the take over of the Bank of St. Louis
written by A.B. Clemson to Judge Lucas. Persons involved in
this action were Daniel Bissell, Thomas Hanley, James McGunnege,
Douglas Thompson, Taylor Berry, John Scott, alias Hector, Joshua
Fitcher and Thomas Benton

Wm. P.

Saint Louis, February 14th 1818

I take the liberty of detailing to you hastily, one of the most outrageous proceedings by far that has ever yet taken place in Saint Louis, on the 11th instant, on the removal of one of the executive Officers of the Bank of Saint Louis. the Board of Directors went into the election of to fill the vacancy, and the result of the election gave a constitutional majority in favor of an individual Obnoxious to Col. Elias Becton and Joshua Pilcher two of the Directors, who immediately resigned their Seats at the Board, at the same time throwing out severe threats that the Bank should be shut up &c. in a very short time - The Board proceeded to finish the business of the day and adjourned, some of the Directors had left the Bank and others were about leaving it, when a mob headed by Thomas H. Benton, Elias Becton, Genl. D. Bippin &c. took possession of the Banking House, in a tumultuous manner, turned some of the inferior Officers out of the Bank and shut it up - They met the same evening and entered into resolutions, amounting to this, "that if the present ruling board of Directors, ^{or their officers} got again into the Bank, they pledged themselves to each other to turn them out by any means" and a great deal more of the most intemperate language also proposing to dissolve the Charter B. appointing a Committee of four of their number to confer with the Directors, four of said Committee waited on the president of the Bank, and demanded him their resolutions - no answer was given them - the Board of Directors, considering it too early to appoint

out to them, was a legal proceeding, that they could not
treat with a mob, or any authorities arising from a
mob. The Board accordingly had the case laid before
the Grand Jury (the Court being then in Session) and the
Grand Jury have presented them. The Directors have also
applied to Judge Tucker for a writ of the peace against
the conspirators who are as follows: Geo. H. Benton, Elias Victor,
Sam. Childs, Stephen Rector, Thomas Hawley, J. A. McGinnis,
Joshua Pilcher, Thompson Douglass, Taylor Perry and others
whose names I cannot now recollect, which has also been
granted, and they are bound over to keep the peace. He

They still had possession of the Keys of the Banking
House. Legal measures are in progress to dispossess them.
According to Statute, ~~you~~ a full exposition of this law-
action will be forwarded to you by next mail in
Hardhill form, and probably to every member of Congress.
The sober, moral, religious, and ^{all} good citizens will
shudder at such outrageous proceedings. Altho I regret
such transactions, ^{they} must be brought before the public
in every shape, they are a disgrace to our laws, an in-
jury to every man that owns a dollar's worth of property,
and well may John Scott be asked whether everything
is not done in our country by mobs.

Judge Lucas }

Very Respectfully
Yours Obedt
E. P. Clemens

Auditors Warrants

Before the Loan Office was established, the state was able to make disbursements by means of auditors' warrants. Little is known of these early warrants but they do not seem to have been in fixed amounts nor do they appear to have been issued for circulation. The same act of 1822 that stopped the circulation of loan office notes also provided that auditors' warrants could be used in their place in payment of taxes, fines, and so forth. Whether these warrants did thereafter circulate is not clear, but it seems to have been the state's intention that they should.

By an act of December 22, 1824, the auditor was required to issue warrants in fixed amounts: one-third of which were to be in \$3 denomination, one-third in \$5, and one-third in \$20 values. It is not known how long these warrants were issued. No law putting an end to them could be found nor a repeal of the original act. The auditor's report for 1830 showed \$9,945.85 in warrants outstanding. A special relief act of Feb. 18, 1835, referred to \$3 warrants dated Dec. 13, 1826, and Nov. 13, 1827; \$5 warrants dated Dec. 13, 1826, and June 14, 1828; and a \$6 warrant dated Jan. 14, 1829. This last warrant had been illegally raised to \$60 but the state redeemed it for \$6.

Could I get a
copy of one of these
warrants if you
have one?

Thanks

\$184 $\frac{97\frac{1}{2}}{100}$

St Louis, April 6th 1834

On Demand I promise to pay
Mr Nathaniel Simons. or order One Hundred
and Eighty four dollars and Thirty seven Cents
Payable in Auditors Warrants bearing
Interests from the 14th day August 1823 -
for Value received

E. V. H. H.

Here is a
note payable in
Auditors warrants.

Horsman
owns 50¢

Mo + Idl Team Boat Fee,

SPN has 25¢ 75¢
+ 12 1/2¢

THE MISSOURI EXCHANGE BANK

The name of William M. O'Hara first comes to light in banking circles when, on February 11, 1818 he is appointed first teller of the Bank of St. Louis. On September 1 of the same year he becomes the cashier and his signature appears on the notes of the above mentioned bank. (1)

After the closing of the Bank of St. Louis in early 1819 Mr. O'Hara opened the office of William M. O'Hara & Co. at No. 1 of Col. Chouteaus brick row which was to house his Exchange Bank as well as his other enterprises. (2) The Missouri Exchange Bank issued notes in the denominations of \$1.00, and \$1.00, which were receivable at par as well as issuing 2 varieties of checks. Mr. O'Hara engaged in other business such as the sale of land in the Tulton, Missouri area and in partnership with Abraham Beck in the administration of the estate of the late postmaster Aaron Crane. (3) ~~scrip~~ ~~scrip~~ of the St. Louis & Illinois Team Boat were also redeemable at the Missouri Exchange Bank. (4)

This bank was short lived as a quote from the Illinois Intelligencer describes "Another bubble burst-The Missouri Exchange Bank has suspended specie payment and is said to be insolvent. This Bankers Office dignified with the title of Missouri Exchange Bank no doubt bore an imposing influence abroad. It ceased its operations on the first day of April in obedience to a law of the legislature prohibiting the circulation of the notes of unauthorized monied associations. Every person had notice long before the time of its approaching dissolution and it is possible enough that the law came at a very seasonable moment to help it out of this world." (5)

John Paxton published the first city directory of St. Louis in June of 1821 and neither the name Missouri Exchange Bank, William M. O'Hara or J.C. Canfield who was the cashier of this bank are to be found.

- (1) Mo. Gazette Sept. 25, 1818
- (2) Annals of St. Louis by P. Billion P.157
- (3) Enquirer Nov. 27, 1819
- (4) Mo. Gazette May 24, 1820
- (5) Enquirer June 2, 1821

Enc

I am not sure about the denominations of notes issued.

Ron Horstman

The _____ for Printing _____ of the Eads Bridge

Newman was encouraged to do historic research by acquiring for his collection in 1940 a \$10 Bank of St. Louis banknote dated March 18th, 1817 with an illustration of "Partial View of St. Louis." The banknote was engraved by Leney & Rollinson, a New York City banknote engraving firm. The image on the banknote consisted of several buildings on land _____ the Mississippi River included residences, warehouses and public structures including some fences. On the shore in front of the structure was a keelboat. A _____ containing a mast, a single sail and two triangularly shaped parallel roofs behind and on each side of the hinged mast position. Each roof covered the storage areas below it. The roofs ended where the structure level was raised to include an area for a large _____. There were no names on the keelboat parts or the buildings.

It was well known that the Lewis & Clark expedition of 1804 to 1806 from the Missouri River over the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean was arranged by President Thomas Jefferson started with a keelboat and two pirogues. No illustrator of a keelboat was then known prior to 1817 but details of the construction were known routinely by shipbuilders.

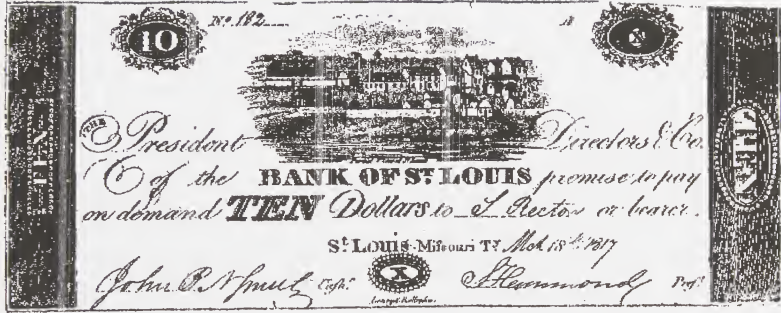
Newman on presenting his find to the _____ learned that its details of the bank used were not known as being illustrated. Being curious he urged further inquiry at the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis where he was a participant. With its cooperation and his participation there was published "Glimpses of Past, Earhart Picture of St. Louis, Missouri Historical Society, Vol. VIII July-September 1941, St. Louis.

This began Newman's introduction to his extensive historical research and writing _____ along with his other occupations.

Footnote:

See also 'A conference on Early St. Louis (3-4/89)

Please feel free to edit and suggest chan



[illegible]

This began Newman's introduction ~~to~~ to his
experimental, research and writing activities with his
other occupations.

Please feel free to contact
and suggest changes

Newman was so impressed by his book
note find that he was stimulated to
investigate further. Thus began Newman's
life of research ^{and} writing.

On presenting his find of the bar route
to the Missouri Historical Society &
St Louis ^{at first} staff indicated write Newman to
write its findings which consisted
of the page on the battle.

Newman decided to do ^{historical} research from that
moment.

No 659. B



The President Directors & Co. of
the BANK of MISSOURI promise to pay, Ten Dollars
demandable at their Office of DISCOUNT & DEPOSIT, to
Messrs. Garrison & Co. President thereof.

or to the bearer
St. Louis



Oct 7 1848

Wm. H. Phelps

Cash
Money Exchange &c.

Aug. Thouten

Pres.

MISSOURI

MISSOURI



The President Directors & Co. of
the **BANK of MISSOURI** promise to pay **Ten** dollars on
demand at their OFFICE of DISCOUNT & DEPOSIT in
Wm Shannon *to*
Gen. Enverie *President thereof*

or to the bearer
St. Louis



Oct 5th 1818

John P. ...

Cash^r
Murray Draper Fairman & Co.

Aug. Chouteau

Pres^t

Missouri Exchange Bank
Oct 1819

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ note 50 ¢ note

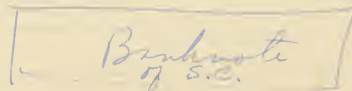
These are on a single proof
sheet in the Durand Collection
of the N.Y. Hist. Society

Also illustrated in
the Essay Proof Journal # 26, 27, & 28
April, July, 1850
Jan. 1851
"Durand Engraving Company"
by Julian Blanchard

The proof sheet



These only denoms
may therefore be



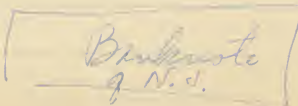
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢

50 ¢

#1 -

#2 -

#5 -



Post Note } in my proofs

Bon pour Cent Vingt Cinq piastres, quatrevingt sols et dix deniers
 argent courant qui je payerai al'ordre de Mr. Antoine Souldard
 Négociant pour apais d'Arpavage a mes terres; St. Louis 17
 juin 1804.

J^h Hottiz

xx125pxx85sxx10xxd

Good for one hundred twenty five piastres eighty-five sols and ten
 deniers current money which I will pay to the order of Mr. Antoine
 Souldard according to law as part of surveying my lands, St. Louis
 17 June 1804.

xx125pxx85sxx10xxd

j^h Hottiz

Dans le Cours du mois de may prochain je payerai a l'ordre de
mon^r Bap^{te} Lebeau deux cents piastres, argent. et douze piastres goud^r
pour autant qu'il m'a prêté St. Louis, 6, aoust 1806.

j^h Hortiz =

In the currency of the month of next May I will pay to the order of
Monsignor Baptiste Lebeau two hundred piastres current money and twelve
piastres in hard money for as much as was loaned to me, St. Louis 6 August
1806.

j^h  Hortiz

Dans le Cours du mois de may prochain je payerai a l'ordre de
mon^r Bap^{te} Lebeau deux Cents piastres, argent. et douze piastres goud^{es}
pour autant qu'il m'a prêté St. Louis, 6, aoust 1806.

J^h Hortiz

In the currency of the month of next May I will pay to the order of
Monsignor Baptiste Lebeau two hundred piastres current money and twelve
piastres in hard money for as much as was loaned to me, St. Louis 6 August
1806.

J^h Hortiz

Dans le cours du mois de may prochain je payerai a l'ordre de
mon^r Bap^{te} Lebeau deux cents piastres, argent, et douze piastres pour
pour autant qu'il m'a prêté. St. Louis, 6, aoust 1806.

In the currency of the month of next May I will pay to the order of Monsignor Baptiste Lebeau two hundred piastres current money and twelve piastres in hard money for as much as was loaned to me, St. Louis 6 August 1806.

Don pour cent vingt cinq pianos, quatre vingt six et dix de
arg^t Courant qui se payera a l'ordre de Antoine Leclerc
Regent. pour la part d'Arpavage a mes terres; St. Louis A -
juin 1804. J. Hottel

Good for one hundred twenty five piastres eighty-five sols and ten deniers current money which I will pay to the order of Mr. Antoine Soulard according to law as part of surveying my lands, St. Louis 17 June 1804.

j. H. Hertz

WARE-HOUSE, 1014 N. Twelfth St.

OFFICE, 1020 N. Twelfth St.

SCRAP YARD, 1022 N. Twelfth St.

No. 14914

A. B. Mayer
No. 1014 N. TWELFTH STREET,
Bet. Wash & Carr Sts.

DEALER IN

RAGS, COPPER,

BRASS, LEAD, ZINC,
Wrought Iron,
Cast Iron,

SHRETT IRON & INDIA RUBBER.

ST. LOUIS,

Broadway Savings Bank,

Pay to the order of
Three hundred

or order

Dollars

A. B. Mayer by R. Mayer atty



This is a photocopy of a check in the collection
of Ronald Horstman. Dated 1877 in St. Louis
Abraham B. Mayer married my grandmother Sarah
Lillianfeld Pfeiffer's sister (Rosa Lillianfeld Mayer)
Rosa had power of attorney from her husband and
thus signed this check on his behalf.
Her advertisement on the back of Missouri DeLance
Bonds of 1862 was due to his buying the Confederate
Missouri currency issue as scrap paper.

~~20~~ I promise to pay to the order of ~~R. G. Farley~~ ~~Twenty Dollars~~ on demand ~~Twenty Dollars~~ ~~Richard Wells~~ ~~of the Bank of North America~~ ~~in New York~~ ~~for the use of the same~~ ~~cash~~ ~~Richard Wells~~ ~~was a Counterfeit Note, and that therefore~~ ~~it would not be paid by the said Bank~~

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto
Set my Hand and affixed my Notarial
Seal the tenth day of June 1802.

Peter Lohr, M.

Counterfeit \$20 Bank Note dated Nov. 18, 1798 and rejected before a notary in 1802.

9931

**AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE
REDEMPTION OF CITY TREASURY NOTES.**

Be it enacted by the Board of Directors of the City of St. Louis, as follows:

SECTION 1. The Mayor and Comptroller, with the approval of the Committee on Ways and Means, are hereby authorized and directed to receive and destroy, by burning, all city treasury warrants issued under Ordinance No. 2133, as amended, or any separate act, relating to the City Treasury. Upon the destruction of any of said city treasury warrants, said Mayor, Comptroller and Committee on Ways and Means shall certify the amount thereof to the Auditor, who shall draw his warrant on the City Treasury in favor of the Treasurer for the amount thereof.

SECTION 2. The Mayor and Comptroller, with the approval of the Committee on Ways and Means, are hereby authorized and directed to receive and destroy, by burning, all city treasury warrants issued under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled "An act for the relief of the City of St. Louis," approved May 15, 1847, as the same may or may be amended, or contained in the City Treasury. Upon the destruction of any of said city treasury warrants, the Mayor, Comptroller and Committee on Ways and Means shall certify the amount thereof to the City Auditor, who shall draw his warrant on the City Treasury in favor of the Treasurer for the amount thereof.

Approved November 22, 1877.

2047

these seem to be
filled in denons

City of St. Louis Comptrollers Reports

I863 October Warrants in circulation \$200,000.00

I865 Warrants in circulation \$200,000.00

I868 October Treasury warrants in circulation \$193,000.00

I869 Warrants issued to replace mutilated and canceled treasury warrants

I869 October Report of Warrant Commissioners
warrants in circulation \$272,104.00

I870 June Warrants in circulation \$272,104.00

I870 November Warrants in circulation \$62,104.00
warrants cancelled \$210,000.00

I871 May Treasury warrants burned \$272,104.00

I875 April Warrants in circulation \$100,000.00

I879 April Warrants in circulation issue of I873 \$2426.00
prior issues \$378.00

I884 Warrants in circulation issue of I873 \$500.00

I890 Warrants in circulation issue of I873 \$36.00
prior issue \$49.25



A Butchers meeting was held at Phillips Social Hall on the evening of June 2, 1842 and the merchants and shop owners decided that they will continue to rec²¹ieve and pay out city and county warrants. The late proceedings of the city make the warrants as good as any bank paper in circulation. It appears to be a concentrated effort between rich land holders and brokers to obtain warrants at $\frac{1}{2}$ the real value to defraud the working class as such action has been used in the past to close several small town banks.

A large crowd attended the meeting and it was conducted with utmost propriety and good manners.

Boatmen's Saving Bank.

St. Louis, Apr 19th 1890

Messrs. W. P. Howard & Co.,

We would like to balance your
Bank Book. Please hand it in.

As your account appears
Overdrawn on our book,

Respectfully,

J. N. Plank

BOOK-KEEPER.

[731.]

AN Ordinance Regulating the Issue of Auditor's Warrants, and for Other Purposes.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Saint Louis:

Section 1. That from and after the fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-one, no warrant above the denomination of ten dollars shall be issued by the Auditor except in cases hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 2. When a claim against the city has been duly audited and allowed, and when the amount thereof shall exceed forty dollars, it shall be the duty of the Auditor to issue to the claimant the amount of his claim, one-half in warrants of ten dollars, one-fourth in warrants of five dollars (or as near this ratio as fractional claims will admit of), and the balance thereof in warrants of a less denomination than five dollars.

Provided, however, no warrant be issued for a less sum than one dollar.

Sec. 3. When any claim not exceeding forty dollars shall be audited and allowed as aforesaid

the Auditor shall issue warrants for the liquidation of the same in amounts of a less denomination than ten dollars.

Sec. 4. On the requisition of the Comptroller for a warrant to pay the interest falling due on city bonds, it shall be the duty of the Auditor to issue his warrant for the amount of such interest, anything in the Second Section of this ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 5. No interest shall be allowed on warrants issued subsequent to the fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and warrants issued after that date shall be received in payment of all city dues, anything in an ordinance prescribing in what currency water rates shall be paid, approved June first, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 6. The Treasurer of the city shall cause all monies (city warrants excepted) which may come into his hands on account of the city, to be deposited with the Saint Louis Gas Light Company, and on the last Saturday of each month, or oftener if required by said Company, a settlement shall be made between him and the said Company, and all warrants held by them shall be handed him, and the Treasurer's account with the said Company shall be debited with the same.

Provided, at the option of said Company any

amount of redeemed warrants may be retained by them and not debited to the Treasurer.

Sec. 7. The Saint Louis Gas Light Company shall cause all warrants drawn on the Treasurer of the City of St. Louis subsequent to the fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-one, to be redeemed in the common currency of the City.

Sec. 8. The Mayor, together with the President of The Board of Aldermen and the Chairman of the Board of Delegates, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and directed to contract with the St. Louis Gas Light Company for the redemption of the city warrants issued subsequent to the period aforesaid, namely, the fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-one, on such terms as may be mutually be agreed on between the parties; and as collateral security or convertible funds for such redemption they are authorized to require the Mayor to issue the bonds of the city, redeemable in five years from the date of issue, payable to the order of the Comptroller to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, which bonds shall be deposited in the hands of three trustees mutually chosen by the parties, to be held by them on condition that when the like amount (namely, the amount of said bonds, together with the accruing interest), of city warrants so redeemed shall be presented to the Mayor with a desire on the part of said Company that the same shall be redeemed by the city, then on surrender of the same to the city the trustees are authorized and enjoined to deliver to the St. Louis Gas Light Company the bonds aforesaid, and the same shall then become the unconditional property of the said Company.

Provided, that when the amount of city warrants held by said Company shall amount to ten thousand dollars they shall have the privilege of requiring the trustees to deliver up the bonds of the city for this amount on the surrender of the same amount of warrants to the Mayor in the manner and form hereinafter specified.

Sec. 9. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and enjoined, without delay, to procure at the cost of the city the necessary blank warrants, printed or engraved in the best manner and on the best oil paper, in such quantities as he may deem expedient to carry out the designs of this ordinance.

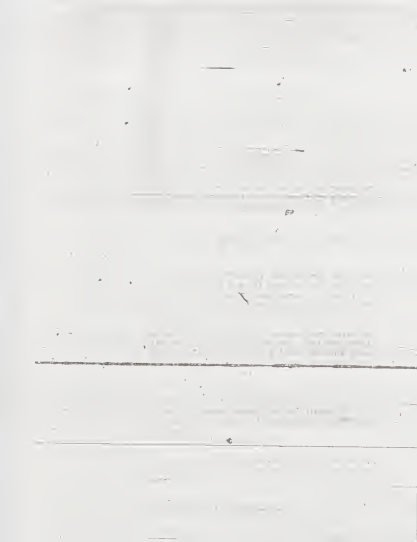
Sec. 10. The First Section, with the exception of the enacting clause of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Regulate the Issue of City Warrants," approved thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and so much of the Second Section of the same ordinance; also, so much of the Second Section of the Second Article of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance concerning the Water Works, passed November eleventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, as comes in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance, together with an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance Allowing Interest on City or Auditor's Warrants," approved June eight, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. It shall not be lawful for any officer of the city to traffic in city warrants, and on proof being had by the Mayor it shall be the duty of that officer to dismiss the offending party from the employment of the city.

151D

Sec. 12. This ordinance to go into effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 1, 1941.



[1,394.]

A Ordinance in Relation to the Issue of Auditors' Warrants.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of St. Louis as follows:

Section 1. That it shall not be lawful for the Auditor to draw his warrant on the Treasurer under any head of appropriation unless the money be actually in the Treasury to meet such warrant, but shall issue a certificate, which certificate shall bear an interest of six per cent. until the Treasurer shall give notice that he is prepared to pay all demands on the Treasury.

Sec 2. This Ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved July 16, 1844.

City Currency —

Extract from Hyde & Conard
Ency of the Hist of St Louis

1842 issue - notes engraved
by Isaac and Hammond & Mason
Cincinnati. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3''$

#100 vignette (5 atong bldg)

"Treasurer of the City of St Louis
pay to Inspector or Bearer on demand
the sum of one dollar out of any
money in the Treasury appropriated
to contingent. Auditor's Office
St Louis August 12, 1842
R. Simpson Comptroller
Richard B Pallam Auditor"

Second issue 1857

(2)

\$300,000 —

three commissioners one of
whom was D. R. Armstrong
Receivable for taxes & licenses
circulated at par.

#1, #2, #3 — smaller than
greenbacks

Third issue

#1 1.00 #2 2.00 #3 3.00

M.E. Susisky, A.E. Kroeger, Louis Bach

Fourth issue

#1 1.00 #2 2.00 #3 3.00 — \$450,000

Brownbacks

Jos. Stampfer Insurance Agency

214 N. FOURTH ST.

ST. LOUIS

*Ordinances of the
City of St Louis*

Mr. Eric P. Newman

have checked 1839 to Aug 1842

Suite 1930 - Boatmens Bank Bldg.,

Have not checked all of 1857 (impossible) St. Louis, Mo

same not checked thoroughly Jan to Jun 1861 (as Mo statutes)

might get ord of about Feb 23, 1839

(395.)

An ordinance supplementary to an ordinance entitled "An ordinance authorizing the Mayor to borrow one hundred thousand dollars."

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of St. Louis, as follows:

Section 1. The Mayor is authorized to issue fifty bonds or certificates of one thousand dollars each in lieu of the one-half of those authorized to be issued by the ordinance to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 2. Each bond so issued shall be made payable to the order of the City Treasurer, and shall bear the same interest, and become due and payable at the same time and in the same manner and have such drafts annexed thereto for the semi-annual interest as those authorized by the ordinance to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 3. The said amount of fifty thousand dollars shall be paid in such money as will be received at the bank of the State of Missouri.

Sec. 4. There shall be elected by the Board of Aldermen a suitable person as agent of the city, whose appointment or election shall be approved by the Mayor, who shall receive such compensation for his services as the Board of Aldermen may decide reasonable.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of said agent to sell said bonds under such instructions as may be given to him by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, and to pay the proceeds thereof to the City Treasurer.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the City Treasurer, immediately to deposit the sum or sums paid to him by said agent, in the Bank of the State of Missouri, subject to the order of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 23, 1839.

AN Ordinance to Regulate the Issue of Auditor's Warrants.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of St. Louis:

That hereafter no warrants shall be issued in favor of any creditor of the city of less denomination than the amount of his claim, audited and allowed.

And that when more claims than one are presented by the same individual and allowed, warrants to be issued shall be for the whole amount of such claims.

Sec. 2. That no claim shall be audited and allowed in favor of any assignee of a creditor of the city.

Nor shall more than one warrant be issued in favor of any creditor of the city at the same time under any pretence whatever.

Approved May 30, 1839.

[435.]

AN Ordinance Repealing an Ordinance Entitled An Ordinance Supplementary to an Ordinance Entitled "An Ordinance Authorizing the Mayor to Borrow One Hundred Thousand Dollars."

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of St. Louis:

Section 1. That the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance Supplementary to an Ordinance Authorizing the Mayor to Borrow One Hundred Thousand Dollars," approved on the 23d day of February, in the year 1839, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That the Mayor of the city cause the scrip issued under said ordinance to be returned to and cancelled by him in the presence of the Register of the city, and that he and the Register make report thereof to the City Council as soon as may be.

Approved May 30, 1839.

[453.]

AN Ordinance Prescribing When, and in What
Currency Water Licenses shall be Paid.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City
of St. Louis:

That all water licenses shall be paid for in advance, and in specie or bankable paper.

Approved June 7, 1839.

(No. 506.)

Whereas, It has been made to appear that the Auditor of this city did, on the 2d of April, 1839, issue to John Abernethy four warrants upon the city treasury, to-wit:

No. 6038, for fifty dollars;

No. 6039, for twenty dollars;

No. 6040, for twenty dollars;

No. 6041, for ten dollars;

Making in all one hundred dollars;

Which said warrants have been by said Abernethy lost:—

Therefore,

Resolved, By the City Council of the City of St. Louis:

That the Auditor is directed to issue his warrant in favor of said Abernethy for the sum of one hundred dollars, to be in full payment of the warrants mentioned as aforesaid.

Provided nevertheless, That the said John Abernethy shall previously execute his bond with sufficient surety, to be approved by the Comptroller, indemnifying the city against any loss she may sustain by the payment of the warrants lost as aforesaid, and the one hereby authorized to be issued.

Approved, August 26. 1839.

WHEREAS, The faith of the city should be maintained at all reasonable sacrifice; and,

Whereas, The City Treasury, to-wit: on the 11th inst., shows a balance of less than three thousand dollars; and,

Whereas, On the first day of June next there are seven thousand dollars payable in New York and Philadelphia for interest on loans there falling due, and as it is necessary to provide for the same without delay; therefore,

Resolved by the Board of Delegates, the Board of Aldermen concurring:

That the Mayor be requested to procure, if possible, on the faith of the city (upon the best terms practicable), for a short period the requisite funds to meet punctually the said interest, and that he be further requested to issue the bonds of the city for thirty, sixty, and ninety days or less.

Approved 23d May, 1849.

[731.]

AN Ordinance Regulating the Issue of Auditor's Warrants, and for Other Purposes.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Saint Louis:

Section 1. That from and after the fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-one, no warrant above the denomination of ten dollars shall be issued by the Auditor except in cases hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 2. When a claim against the city has been duly audited and allowed, and when the amount thereof shall exceed forty dollars, it shall be the duty of the Auditor to issue to the claimant the amount of his claim, one-half in warrants of ten dollars, one-fourth in warrants of five dollars (or as near this ratio as fractional claims will admit of), and the balance thereof in warrants of a less denomination than five dollars.

Provided, however, no warrant be issued for a less sum than one dollar.

Sec. 3. When any claim not exceeding forty dollars shall be audited and allowed as aforesaid

the Auditor shall issue warrants for the liquidation of the same in amounts of a less denomination than ten dollars.

Sec. 4. On the requisition of the Comptroller for a warrant to pay the interest falling due on city bonds, it shall be the duty of the Auditor to issue his warrant for the amount of such interest, anything in the Second Section of this ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 5. No interest shall be allowed on warrants issued subsequent to the fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and warrants issued after that date shall be received in payment of all city dues, anything in an ordinance prescribing to what currency water licenses shall be paid, approved June first, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 6. The Treasurer of the city shall cause all monies (city warrants excepted) which may come into his hands on account of the city, to be deposited with the Saint Louis Gas Light Company, and on the last Saturday of each month, or oftener if required by said Company, a settlement shall be made between him and the said Company, and all warrants held by them shall be handed him, and the Treasurer's account with the said Company shall be debited with the same.

Provided, at the option of said Company any

amount of redeemed warrants may be retained by them and not debited to the Treasurer.

Sec. 7. The Saint Louis Gas Light Company shall cause all warrants drawn on the Treasurer of the City of St. Louis subsequent to the fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-one, to be redeemed in the common currency of the city.

Sec. 8. The Mayor, together with the President of The Board of Aldermen and the Chairman of the Board of Delegates, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and directed to contract with the St. Louis Gas Light Company for the redemption of the city warrants issued subsequent to the period aforesaid, namely, the fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-one, on such terms as may be mutually be agreed on between the parties; and as collateral security or convertible funds for such redemption they are authorized to require the Mayor to issue the bonds of the city, redeemable in five years from the date of issue, payable to the order of the Comptroller to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, which bonds shall be deposited in the hands of three trustees mutually chosen by the parties, to be held by them on condition that when the like amount (namely, the amount of said bonds, together with the accruing interest), of city warrants so redeemed shall be presented to the Mayor with a desire on the part of said Company that the same shall be redeemed by the city, then on surrender of the same to the city the trustees are authorized and enjoined to deliver to the St. Louis Gas Light Company the bonds aforesaid, and the same shall then become the unconditional property of the said Company.

Provided, that when the amount of city warrants held by said Company shall amount to ten thousand dollars they shall have the privilege of requiring the trustees to deliver up the bonds of the city for this amount on the surrender of the same amount of warrants to the Mayor in the manner and form hereinafter specified.

Sec. 9. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and enjoined, without delay, to procure at the cost of the city the necessary blank warrants, printed or engraved in the best manner and on the best oil paper, in such quantities as he may deem expedient to carry out the designs of this ordinance.

Sec. 10. The First Section, with the exception of the enacting clause of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Regulate the Issue of City Warrants," approved thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and so much of the Second Section of the same ordinance; also, so much of the Second Section of the Second Article of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance concerning the Water Works, passed November eleventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, as comes in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance, together with an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance Allowing Interest on City or Auditor's Warrants," approved June eight, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. It shall not be lawful for any officer of the city to traffic in city warrants, and on proof being had by the Mayor it shall be the duty of that officer to dismiss the offending party from the employment of the city.

Sec. 12. This ordinance to go into effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 1, 1841.

[731.]

AN Ordinance Regulating the Issue of Auditor's Warrants, and for Other Purposes.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Saint Louis:

Section 1. That from and after the fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-one, no warrant above the denomination of ten dollars shall be issued by the Auditor except in cases hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 2. When a claim against the city has been duly audited and allowed, and when the amount thereof shall exceed forty dollars, it shall be the duty of the Auditor to issue to the claimant the amount of his claim, one-half in warrants of ten dollars, one-fourth in warrants of five dollars (or as near this ratio as fractional claims will admit of), and the balance thereof in warrants of a less denomination than five dollars.

Provided, however, no warrant be issued for a less sum than one dollar.

Sec. 3. When any claim not exceeding forty dollars shall be audited and allowed as aforesaid

the Auditor shall issue warrants for the liquidation of the same in amounts of a less denomination than ten dollars.

Sec. 4. On the requisition of the Comptroller for a warrant to pay the interest falling due on city bonds, it shall be the duty of the Auditor to issue his warrant for the amount of such interest, anything in the Second Section of this ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 5. No interest shall be allowed on warrants issued subsequent to the fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and warrants issued after that date shall be received in payment of all city dues, anything in an ordinance prescribing to what currency water licenses shall be paid, approved June first, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 6. The Treasurer of the city shall cause all monies (city warrants excepted) which may come into his hands on account of the city, to be deposited with the Saint Louis Gas Light Company, and on the last Saturday of each month, or oftener if required by said Company, a settlement shall be made between him and the said Company, and all warrants held by them shall be handed him, and the Treasurer's account with the said Company shall be debited with the same.

amount of redeemed warrants may be retained by them and not debited to the Treasurer.

Sec. 7. The Saint Louis Gas Light Company shall cause all warrants drawn on the Treasurer of the City of St. Louis subsequent to the fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-one, to be redeemed in the common currency of the city.

Sec. 8. The Mayor, together with the President of The Board of Aldermen and the Chairman of the Board of Delegates, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and directed to contract with the St. Louis Gas Light Company for the redemption of the city warrants issued subsequent to the period aforesaid, namely, the fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-one, on such terms as may be mutually be agreed on between the parties; and as collateral security or convertible funds for such redemption they are authorized to require the Mayor to issue the bonds of the city, redeemable in five years from the date of issue, payable to the order of the Comptroller to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, which bonds shall be deposited in the hands of three trustees mutually chosen by the parties, to be held by them on condition that when the like amount (namely, the amount of said bonds, together with the accruing interest), of city warrants so redeemed shall be presented to the Mayor with a desire on the part of said Company that the same shall be redeemed by the city, then on surrender of the same to the city the trustees are authorized and enjoined to deliver to the St. Louis Gas Light Company the bonds aforesaid, and the same shall then become the unconditional property of the said Company.

Provided that when the amount of city warrants held by said Company shall amount to ten thousand dollars they shall have the privilege of requiring the trustees to deliver up the bonds of the city for this amount on the surrender of the same amount of warrants to the Mayor in the manner and form hereinafter specified.

Sec. 9. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and enjoined, without delay, to procure at the cost of the city the necessary blank warrants, printed or engraved in the best manner and on the best oil paper, in such quantities as he may deem expedient to carry out the designs of this ordinance.

Sec. 10. The First Section, with the exception of the enacting clause of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Regulate the Issue of City Warrants," approved thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and so much of the Second Section of the same ordinance; also, so much of the Second Section of the Second Article of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance concerning the Water Works, passed November eleventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, as comes in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance, together with an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance Allowing Interest on City or Auditor's Warrants," approved June eight, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. It shall not be lawful for any officer of the city to traffic in city warrants, and on proof being had by the Mayor it shall be the duty of that officer to dismiss the offending party from the employment of the city.

Sec. 12. This ordinance to go into effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 1, 1841.

186r

(820.)

An ordinance in favor of the Liberty Fire Company.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of St. Louis:

That the sum of fifteen hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated out of any moneys lying in the City Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the use of the Liberty Fire Company;

In the erection of their Engine House and Hay Scale Room for the city:

On the lot at the corners of Fourth street and Franklin avenue and Broadway:

And the Auditor is hereby authorized and instructed to draw his warrants in small sums, in favor of said company:

In accordance with ordinance number seven hundred and thirty-one;

The appropriation to be charged to contingent expenses.

Approved Aug. 27, 1841.

[1963.]

AN Ordinance to Increase the Revenue of the City and for Other Purposes.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of St. Louis:

Section 1. Any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate, who may follow the business of buying or selling gold or silver coin, bank notes, whether current or uncurrent Treasury warrants of the United States, or of any State or city within the United States, bills of exchange, bank checks, promisory notes or other evidence of debt, or any one or more of the modes of dealing above enumerated, shall be deemed a broker or currency changer within the intent and meaning of this ordinance.

Provided that any body corporate who may be duly authorized under an act of incorporation granted by the Legislature of the State of Missouri, or by Congress of the United States, to deal in the above named modes of dealing, shall not be deemed brokers under this ordinance.

Sec. 2. That no broker of money changer shall, after the first day of May next, carry on his business as such without a license had and obtained.

Sec. 3. The tax on said license shall be paid semi-annually in proportion to the amount of busi-

well exposed to be done or capital employed in any business, which ever is the greatest amount, to be ascertained by the oath of the party and at the following rates:

Where the business expected to be done or capital to be employed is one hundred dollars and upwards, one-fourth of one per cent. on the amount thereof.

Sec. 4. If any money broker or exchange dealer violates the Second Section of this ordinance he shall forfeit and pay for the use of the city the sum of not exceeding two thousand dollars for each and every offence, to be collected as other fines are.

Sec. 5. The form of license and manner of issuing them under this ordinance shall conform as near as may be to the Third Chapter of an ordinance regulating the revenue and taxes of the City, passed by the Board of Aldermen twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and approved the twenty-eighth of the same month.

Sec. 6. The selling of lottery tickets shall be considered a distinct business from that of a money broker and exchange dealer.

Sec. 7. No person shall, from and after the passage of this ordinance, vend lottery tickets within the corporate limits without first obtaining a license from the City Register, which license shall be for the period of six months, and shall only authorize the sale of lottery tickets at one place.

The tax on each license shall be one hundred dollars, to be paid to the City Collector, but such license shall not authorize the sale of the tickets of any lottery except the tickets of the lotteries which are expressly authorized by the Legislature of the State of Missouri.

Sec. 8. Any person failing to comply with the provisions of the preceding section of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay for the use of the city the sum of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars for each and every offence, to be collected as other fines are.

Sec. 9. That so much of the First Section of the Third Chapter of an Ordinance relating to the taxing of lottery tickets, passed on the twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. It shall not be lawful from and after the passage of this ordinance for any person or persons to follow, use, occupy the business of Pawn Broker.

Nor shall any person or persons receive on deposit any goods, wares, merchandize, cutlery, jewelry, hardware, watches, wearing apparel, or any other article upon which they make advances for a definite period.

All and every person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay for the use of the city the sum of five hundred dollars for each and every offence, to be collected as other fines are provided, always that

This section shall not be so construed as to affect any Commission Merchant or Auctioneer.

Sec. 11. This ordinance shall be in force from and after the first day of May, eighteen hundred and forty-two, any ordinance or resolution to the contrary.

Approved April 1, 1842.

An ordinance providing for the funding of city warrants.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of St. Louis:

Section 1. That it shall and may be lawful to and for all holders of city warrants, except as otherwise provided for by contract, to present the same to the City Auditor, and on surrendering the same to receive in lieu thereof bonds of the city in payment thereof.

Sec. 2. That all bonds so issued shall bear interest as follows:

Those having five years to run, ten per cent per annum;

Those having ten years to run, eight per cent per annum;

And those having fifteen years to run, seven per cent per annum.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Mayor upon the surrender of the warrants of the city as aforesaid, to issue the bonds of the city under his signature and the seal of the city, countersigned by the Comptroller and Register to the holder of said warrants so presented and surrendered, but no bond shall be issued for a less amount than five hundred dollars.

The said bond shall be accompanied by coupons for the interest, which shall be payable semi-annually in New York or Philadelphia.

- Sec. 4. All warrants redeemed under the provisions of this ordinance shall be cancelled by the Mayor, Auditor, Comptroller and Register, who shall make to the City Council, at each session, a report setting forth the number and amount of all warrants so cancelled and a statement of bonds;

Issued in lieu thereof showing the date, where payable and in whose favor.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the City Comptroller to give notice of this ordinance in the several newspapers of this city.

260H

Sec. 6. This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage and during six months thereafter.

Approved June 7, 1842.

(1017.)

An ordinance authorizing a loan on behalf of the City of St. Louis for the purpose of redeeming outstanding warrants on the Treasury of the city.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of St. Louis:

Section 1. That the Mayor of the City of St. Louis is hereby authorized to employ Pierre Chouteau, Jr., or some competent person or company as an agent to obtain on behalf of the City of St. Louis a loan of not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, at an interest not exceeding ten per cent per annum.

Sec. 2. That no part of said loan shall be used or paid out of the City Treasury for any purpose whatsoever, other than for the redemption of outstanding warrants on the treasury of the city.

Sec. 3. That in order to effect the object contemplated in the first section of this ordinance, the Mayor is hereby authorized to issue not more than one hundred bonds of the City of St. Louis, of

one thousand dollars each, bearing such interest as may be agreed upon with the lender, not exceeding ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest to be paid in specie at such place or places within the United States as may be agreed upon between the lender and the agent herein authorized to be employed;

That the said bonds shall be accompanied by coupons for the payment of their interest;

But the said agent shall in no event sell the said bonds for less than their par value, nor shall the said bonds be delivered by the agent to the lender or lenders until the money stipulated to be paid in the consideration therefor shall be actually paid into the City Treasury or to the agent hereby authorized to receive the same, and in case the said bonds shall be delivered to the lender before the consideration is thus paid, each and every of the said bonds thus delivered shall be and the same is hereby declared to be null and void.

Sec. 4. In the payment and redemption of each and every of the bonds issued as aforesaid, and for the punctual payment of the interest which may accrue and be

due on each and every of them, the faith of the city, the revenue of the city, the public grounds and the public buildings are hereby irrevocably pledged.

Sec. 5. This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved June 21, 1842.

(1878.)

An ordinance to authorize the Auditor to issue certificates of deposit in place of city warrants surrendered:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of St. Louis,

Section 1. That it shall and may be lawful to and for all holders of city warrants to present the same to the City Auditor and on surrendering them to receive in lieu thereof certificates bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable five years after date, interest payable half yearly, but no certificate shall issue for a less amount than fifty dollars nor for a larger amount than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. The certificates issued under this ordinance shall at all times be receivable for taxes, licenses or other dues to the city.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Oct. 3, 1842.

[1,962.]

AN Ordinance providing for the payment of outstanding certificates.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Saint Louis:

Section First Holders of certificates issued under any ordinance of the city for indebtedness existing previous to the commencement of the present fiscal year, shall, on the presentation of the same to the Auditor, be entitled to receive a warrant on the Treasury for each certificate so presented and for a sum equal to that called for in the same; and it shall be the duty of the Auditor to issue his warrants accordingly, chargeable to any appropriation or money applicable to the payment of bonds of the city or other outstanding obligations of indebtedness.

This bill having been presented to Bryan Mulvanphy, Mayor, for his approval, and having been by him returned to the Board of Aldermen not approved, was this seventh day of February reconsidered by said Board and passed by the majority required by the Charter, the objections of the Mayor thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOSEPH W. DOUGHERTY,
Clerk Board of Aldermen.

This bill was received from the Board of Aldermen, together with the Mayor's objections to the same, on the seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Wherenpon the Board of Delegates reconsidered the same, and after such reconsideration passed the same by the requisite majority, the objections of the Mayor to the contrary notwithstanding

JOHN H. TICE.

Clerk of Board of Delegates.

No. 4055.

AN ORDINANCE instructing certain city officers herein named.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of St. Louis:

Section 1. That the Auditor is hereby authorized to issue warrants on the Treasurer in favor of parties holding claims against the city of St. Louis, and for which there is an appropriation endorsing on the face of said warrants in red ink, that the same shall be received for taxes or licenses due the city of St. Louis.

Sec. 2. That the Collectors of the several wards are hereby authorized and instructed to receive the warrants specified in the first section of this ordinance for taxes or licenses due the city, and for which the City Treasurer shall give to said Collector a receipt for the full amount of their face.

Sec. 3. The Register and Comptroller are hereby instructed to receive the above described warrants for all delinquent taxes due the city for previous years, and by virtue of which delinquency the property was sold and bought by the city.

Approved December 2, 1857.

No. 4857.

AN ORDINANCE pledging the faith and credit of the City for certain purposes.

Whereas, it is customary to raise money in anticipation of the collection of the revenue from the taxes of the fiscal year; and,

Whereas, the receipts from the revenue during the early part of the year will not suffice to meet the current expenses and other obligations of the city which will become due and payable previous to the collection of the general revenue tax; and,

Whereas, the Mayor and Comptroller of the city have proposed to borrow money on their individual credit, and that of such persons as may unite with them, for the purpose of providing for the payment of the indebtedness of the city;

Therefore,

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of St. Louis:

Section 1. The good faith and credit of the City of St. Louis, together with the current revenue that may become due and payable during the present fiscal year are hereby pledged to the Mayor and Comptroller of the said city, for the repayment to them of such sum or sums of money as they shall borrow on their individual credit, and that of such persons as they may procure to unite with them, and which shall be applied by said Mayor and Comptroller to the payment of the indebtedness of said City, provided, however, that the amount so borrowed by them shall not exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, at any one time;

And provided, also, that the city shall not be charged for such money at a rate of interest exceeding ten per centum per annum.

Sec. 2. All sums of money borrowed by said Mayor and Comptroller, as above provided, shall immediately become an indebtedness of the City of St. Louis, to said Mayor and Comptroller, for the payment of which, to them, said city shall be held legally liable.

Sec. 3. The Comptroller is hereby directed to report to the Board of Com-

mon Council at the first meeting of its second session, a statement of all transactions had under authority of this Ordinance.

Approved April 26, 1861.

No. 634.

AN ORDINANCE authorizing a record to be kept of all bonds issued and promissory notes made by the city of St. Louis.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of St. Louis:

Section 1. The Mayor, Comptroller and Treasurer of the city of St. Louis shall each hereafter keep a correct and detailed account, in a book especially adapted for that purpose, of all bonds issued and promissory notes given by the city, specifying under what ordinance the same were issued or given;

When issued or given, the amount, and to whom;

For what purpose, and when payable, and where paid;

And the amount of percentage and interest paid upon such bonds and promissory notes.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause the books above mentioned to be

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compared at least once a month during
the year.

Approved December 3, 1867.

until the election of officers of the City Council in April, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and who shall receive a salary not exceeding seventy-five dollars per month.

Approved September 29, 1873.

[8657.]

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE
completion of the House of Industry.
Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of
St. Louis:

Section 1. The City Engineer is hereby directed to proceed with the completion of the House of Industry by advertising for bids and awarding contracts in the usual manner as provided by ordinance for such work, as shall be necessary to complete said House of Industry.

Sec. 2. There is hereby appropriated Five Thousand Dollars out of the Social Evil and House of Industry Fund to carry out the provisions of this ordinance.

Approved September 29, 1873.

[8658.]

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE
Mayor and Comptroller to borrow money to meet the current expenses of the city government, and for that purpose to issue notes, tax certificates or warrants.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of
St. Louis:

Section 1. Under authority of Section one, Article three, of an act entitled "An act to revise the charter of the city of St. Louis, and to extend the limits thereof," approved March fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy, the Mayor and Comptroller, with the approval of the committee on Ways and Means, are hereby authorized to borrow three hundred thousand dollars to meet the current expenses of the city government, and for that purpose may issue and dispose of notes, tax certificates or warrants of the denominations of one, two and three dollars, payable on demand at the City Treasurer's office, in the city of St. Louis, which notes, tax certificates or warrants shall be received in payment of all taxes, licenses and dues due to the said city.

Sec. 2. Said notes, tax certificates or warrants shall be engraved, and the signatures of the Mayor, Comptroller and Treasurer shall be engraved thereon; said notes, tax certificates or warrants shall be numbered as follows:

Those of the denomination of one dollar shall be numbered from one to eighty-five thousand seven hundred and fifteen, both inclusive; those of the denomination of two dollars shall be numbered from one to forty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, both inclusive; those of the denomination of three dollars shall be numbered from one to forty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, both inclusive; and the manner of their issue, their style and appearance, shall be subject to the approval of the committee on Ways and Means. Said notes, tax certificates or warrants, before being issued, shall be registered by the City Auditor, and each denomination shall be properly described by its date, number, amount and appearance.

Sec. 3. Should the Mayor and Comptroller issue said notes, tax certificates or warrants to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, under this ordinance, then, and in that case, no further issue of indebtedness shall be made under ordinance number eighty-two hundred and ninety-one, approved May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Approved September 30, 1873.

[10.418.]

A N ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE
cancellation of city treasury notes.

Be it ordained by the Municipal Assembly of
the City of St. Louis, as follows:

SECTION 1. The Mayor and Comptroller, with the approval of the Committees on Ways and Means, are hereby authorized and directed to retire and destroy, by burning, one hundred thousand dollars of city treasury warrants, issued under ordinance No. 8,658, as the same are, or may hereafter be, redeemed at the City Treasury. Upon the destruction of any of said city treasury warrants, said Mayor, Comptroller and Committees on Ways and Means shall certify the amount thereof to the Auditor, who shall draw his warrant on the City Treasury in favor of the Treasurer for the amount thereof.

SEC. 2. The Mayor and Comptroller, with the approval of the Committees on Ways and Means, are hereby authorized and directed to retire and destroy, by burning, all city treasury warrants issued under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled "An act for the relief of the City of St. Louis," approved May 13, 1861, as the same are, or may hereafter be, redeemed at the City Treasury. Upon the destruction of any of any of said city treasury warrants, the Mayor, Comptroller and Committees on Ways and Means shall certify the amount thereof to the City Auditor, who shall draw his warrant on the City Treasury in favor of the Treasurer for the amount thereof.

Approved November 22, 1877.

(10,419.1)

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING AND regulating the life and property saving service in the Fire Department.

Be it ordained by the Municipal Assembly of the City of St. Louis, as follows:

SECTION 1. All the members of the Hook and Ladder Companies, numbers three and four of the Fire Department, shall be organized, instructed and drilled for at least two hours each day, except Sundays and legal holidays, until they become proficient, and then from time to time as the Chief directs, in the handling and practical use of the scaling ladders, belt hooks, ropes, canvas life-saving tubes, grip-sacks, and other apparatus of the Pompier system of life and property saving at fires.

SEC. 2. For this purpose the City Fire Department shall be supplied with a competent instructor to serve not less than three months and as much longer as the Chief of the Fire Department may consider necessary or expedient. Such instructor shall be appointed by the Chief of the Fire Department, with the approval of the Mayor, and shall have had such practical experience in the business as will enable him to render each company proficient in the use of the apparatus and appliances of the system in the time required by this ordinance.

SEC. 3. The Chief of the Fire Department shall permanently employ two more members for each of the above named Hook and Ladder Companies who shall be selected with a view to their acting (for the time being) as experts in the use of apparatus herein provided for, but ultimately as the equals of all other members.

until the election of officers of the City Council in April, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and who shall receive a salary not exceeding seventy-five dollars per month.

Approved September 29, 1873.

[8657.]

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Sec. 2. There is hereby appropriated Five Thousand Dollars out of the Social Evil and House of Industry Fund to carry out the provisions of this ordinance.

Approved September 29, 1873.

[8658.]

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Approved November 22, 1877.

[10,419.]

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